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Boston

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

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Descriptive.

For the Boston Recorder.

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erliest mention made of them; and Tyre and Salon had at a remote period risen into commercial importance. The antiquity of the former is mentioned by the Prophets, who describe it as the crowning city, whose merchants were princes and whose traffickers the honoralife of the earth, whose ships were of fir and cedar, with benches of ivory and sails of fine linen with blue and purple embroidery. It begame the emporium of the world, and by its colonies the nursery of nations. All accounts or in ascribing to this people the invention th of navigation and of writing. Other arts and sciences were cultivated by them, which with the alphabet were afterwards introduced Cadmus into Greece. Hence this shore, ough not the birth place of the race, seems have been the fountain head of letters and

The political vicissitudes through which the citory has passed, have been singular and ential. It has been successively overrun, d. and governed by the Assyrians, Chal-Macedonians, Romans, Saraceus, Cruslers, Mamelukes, Ottomans, and modern Exections: besides sustaining other hostile inthe last and not the least bloody of which was that of Napoleon. This long series signal revolutions includes that most terrible ophe on record-the seige and fall of Jesusalem: -those days of great tribulation, ach as was not since the beginning of the rld to this time, no, nor ever shall be. The ions of the country are not yet adjusted; is still the arena and goal of ambition, and thing can be more problematical than its fuinv. Yet what a rebuke to those who end for the prize of dominion, was uttered one of its former lords, the heroic Saladin, hase shroud, while he lay in death, a soldier his order bore on the point of a spear inad of the imperial ensign through the streets Damascus, and a herald proclaimed with a ud voice. ' This is all that remains of Saladin, the mighty conqueror of the East.'

The population, which is estimated at two comprises a great variety of tribes and seets. Among them are Turks, Syrians, Bedaweens, Druses, Ansarians, Motonalies, urds, Copts, Armenian, Greek, Latin, Jate, and Maronite Christians, and Jews. The predominant language is the Arabic, which gives place on the northern frontier to the Turkh, and is in some parts blended with the anst Strine and Chaldee. The religious annals of the land invest it

th chief attraction to the Christian. Of e many events which distinguish it in this ction, three may perhaps be selected as se around which the others cluster. Its saed history commences with the call of Abram and the sojourn of the patriarchs, and is Oh, here with his flock the sad Wanderer came as the first of the events referred to. To its as the first of the events referred to. To its but the first of the first d they were separated by an unique econo- And the holy Shechinsh is dark where it shone. y from the rest of the world, that they might Yet, Loved of the Father, thy presence is near preserved from its defilement, and by their To the meek and the lowly and the penitent h xample reprove its gross idolatry and impuriand attract it to the worship and service of Their temple, the glory of the world, its unrivalled embellishments, was deon whose expressive emblems it But their native gaze was eartheard, and turning from the bright symbols of hovah, they went prone after the abominas of Baal and Ashtaroth, and on every high ill and under every green tree offered profane

At the appointed time, this land was again angelic chorus, announcing the glad tidings at the tabernable of God was with men formation of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH WAS and event of superlative interest. The onial of the other it abolished, for it was ings to all. Having witnessed the of of its divine origin and efficacy on the and blissful world. t of its birth, they went forth on the unexe the starting point of the Christian church te guilt and the woe of the apostacy into in the daughter of Zion all her beauty is de- the covenant resting heavily upon them. arted. Neither the person and works of the

at vonder port of Joppa, without pomp or retinue, and with little in his mild deportment to attract attention, as he quietly pursued his way; lift up a standard for the people; behold,

I forbear,
On the last Sabbath in August, 1833, Dr.
Jewett was received as a member of the church. was nobler and deeper than the enthusiasm of thy salvation cometh. Godfrey, of Bovillon, or the courage of Richard Cour de Lion; his arrival was a more important event than theirs; and his progress was the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness. watched by the heavenly hosts with more interest than the march of their mailed legions, He reached the city at the eve of holy time, and there recorded his pious breathings. Parsons, and his companion Fisk, whom he preceded hither, were the pioneers of the first Protestant mission to Palestine. A third event, then, of commanding interest was the organization here (if by that name I may designate the revival of Christianity) of the MISSIONARY CHURCH. It will not be thought that this fact is unduly exalted. It is in itself a remarkable occurrence, that from a land of savage wildness, for ages after this had basked beneath the Gospel and whose existence was unknown, churches which owed their being to radiations from this territory should be selected as the instruments of its re-illumination; -that the central, pervading light of Christianity from which its author commanded his disciples to go into the world lying in darkness, should have revolved until, in direct obedience to the injunction, his ministers should from another hemisphere come to the very spot on which it was originally given. In view of the mournful defection of the two former churches, the fortunes of the one which has now been planted are a matter of intense interest, and must be cherished in the hearts of Christians. And in view of the glorious promises, the churches and their messengers may labor with the animating persuasion, that a more than Pentecostal blessing will descend, and that the word of God, sounding out from here as of old, shall go with redoubled power, and return in the fullness of may

There are many incidents connected with and implied in the events which have been mentioned, which deserve separate mention as explaining the interest which attaches to this country. By far the most surpassing, it need not be said, is that it has been honored by the Son of God.

Sumed with the restoration of their descen-aris from servitude in Egypt; and the estab-shment of the Jewish Church may be named

And the same airs are blowing which breathed on his brow

And the voice of thy love is the same even now,

This has been, moreover, the home of paently living and true God. The vital ele-ent of the dispensation was its typical import, and its paschal Lamb and ritual observances men of whom the world was not worthywhose writings and deeds have made every an atonement for sin, a spiritual spot vocal. And to us it is invested with proxchres of our brethren, who rest from the labors ned to keep alive their sense of the divine into which we enter. I have met with no narce and glory, and their faith in that highof David and Jonathan, as the record of the intercourse of the two founders of this mission. who at its commencement entered into covenant with each other, with 'the earnest prayer that in life they might long be united, and in death not far divided.' Their successors in the afflictions and hones of the Gospel have left behind them sweet memorials; and 'these alized of heaven, and over its plains burst all having obtained a good report through faith is the sentiment with which we recall the names of Fisk and Parsons and Dodge, and of those sisters in Christ, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hebard.

As a field fruitful in the explanations of substance and the antitype which that had Scripture, this land possesses singular interest. ared and shadowed. No longer to the tem- The inspired penmen drew their illustrations Moriah must the tribes go up, to pre- from the scenes in which they lived, and the eir oblations, for the heart of man was customs of the people as well as the objects of har, and the worship of the Father was to nature having undergone little change, their spirit and in truth. Not alone by their comparisons are still significant and vivid. example were its disciples to testify of The presence of the object suggests the pasfor their divine Teacher had brought sage in which it is named and imparts freshtheir own ruined world the idea and the ness and reality to the description, and often implification of a benevolence, whose office furnishes the only key to its full meaning. s to seek and to save the lost; and they were Almost every object in the land has been apssioned to run on the errand and proffer propriated by the sacred writers, and in many instances converted into the image of a pure

This territory, again, is distinguished as the ed and heavenly enterprise. 'Thus Ju- theatre of the fulfilment of prophecy, particuwhich had been the goal of the old reli- larly by the judgments inflicted. The Prophets in, the resting place after its wanderings, be- in succession took up their burden, and pronounced a fearful doom upon Judea and the he race of the world.' For eighteen cen- chosen of God; and the spoiler has come up amid great counteractions, has this re- against them, and the shouting of the vintage n held on its course, redeeming nations is hushed, and the mirth of tabrets and the joy degradation and vassalage, and transform- of the harp have ceased; the land is trodder under foot of the Gentiles, and the people are age and the bliss of Heaven. But alas! scattered among the nations with the curse of

There are prophecies of brighter import yet

Messiah nor the faith and zeal of his apostles, neither the early reception of the Gospel here a dawn more illustrious still for this land. Not always shall the infidel oppressor trample its subsequent triumphs abroad, have pre-For the Boston Recorder.

LETTERS FROM REV. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, Missionary to Syria.—No. V.

Beyroor, April 26, 1840.

Syria, including Palestine, has been emimently the historical section of the world, and the theatre of its most memorable events. The Phœnicals (the Canaanites of Scripture) who dwelt have greatly prevented forms and memorials the hosts of Europe, caparisoned for earliest mention made of them; and Tyre and

plains the hosts of Europe, caparisoned for battle, and bathed the emblem of the peaceful religion of Jesus in a sea of slaughter. It is still alluring hither throngs of pilgrims, and deserrating with imposition and blasphemy the ancient scene of holy solemnities.

Nineteen years ago, a vessel crowded with pilgrims was sailing across the waters. Among them was one, bound with them to Jerusalem, whose language and look and garb bespoke a foreign nation and another faith. He landed of the vester near of Lowes are girbout recovered. Enlarge the place of thy tent, and stretch forth the curtains of thy habitations. Go through, I forhear.

> For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth.

Religious.

THE INFIDEL RECLAIMED. BY REV. A. W. BURNHAM.

DR. THOMAS JEWETT was born in Rindge, . H., Feb. 28, 1771, and, excepting four ears, has resided in his native place to the resent time. He is by profession, a regular hysician, and was for many years a respecta-

1822. I then called upon him, to ask his consent that his eldest daughter might assist asteacher in the Sabbath School. Having stated his objections to Sabbath Schools, and received, as he said, satisfaction, he granted my request; his daughter engaged in the service, and all his children of proper age were permitted to attend the school. In this movement, unimportant as it was in itself, there were clear indications of a directing Providence. His family, and, so far as his children of their ages, became hopefully pious, and joined the church under my care. He was tenderly attached to his family; and, so far as his children exhibited the fruits of the Spirit, their example exerted a favorable influence on their father in relation feelings of strong distike and contempt.

net very seldom on the Sabbath. In the sum-ner of 1832 and the following winter, he was

is infidel books, and asked my advice as to est manner of executing his purpose, say-I wish to have it known that I have deoyed them." I declined expressing any opin-, signifying only my gratification that he d come to such a resolution.

e to such a resolution. the next Monday morning Dr. J. renated his call at my house, bringing a large ountenance and manner every way indicating arnestness and solemnity, said, "Here are my infidel books-I thought the minister's he scene was as novel as it was inter-nd affecting. After stating concisely what had been his religious opinions, and an-nouncing the object of the occasion, the Doc-tor, with great solemnity of manner, took from his bundle book after book, gave its title and

cidents, on which my own mind, while mem-

ender concern.
Respected Brethren and Friends,—

physician, and was for many years a respectable practitioner, and also a justice of the peace.

The active services of both these stations he relinquished several years since.

I came to the town in the summer of 1821, and was ordained pastor in November following, but had no particular intercourse or acquaintance with Dr. Jewett till the spring of 1822. I then called upon him, to ask his consent that his eldest daughter might assist as teacher in the Scriptures are the word of God, yet in early life, by means of erroneous books and associates of bad principles, I imbited on principles, I imbited on principles, I imbited thing for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world.

"I cannot close this communication without world ware fearnestly warning all, especially the young, against the delusive, dangerous course ware of reading books, which, however pluusishment the transition to Universalism, or the lightly of gan, for gan

the fruits of the Spirit, their example exerted a favorable influence on their father in relation to evangelical religion. This he has since acknowledged with gratitude, and I record it here, that children in similar circumstances may be encouraged to hope, that by a clear manifestation of the Christian spirit in all the duties and circumstances of their station, they may be the means of gaining to the side of religion even an infidel parent. He once said to may material change in the hearing of his children, at a time when some of them were in much anxiety of may say just what you think proper to my children on the subject of religion; and though I do not believe your dectrine toyself, yet if any of my family think it will add to their happiness to join your church, I am perfectly willing they should do it."

Accordingly, even while he maintained his infidelity, he laid no positive restraint upon his

Accordingly, even while he maintained his infidelity, he laid no positive restraint upon his family in their religious concerns, and became more indulgent, in this respect, every succeeding year.

Of the influence of the Temperance cause upon his mind he has himself spoken in the narrative inserted below. Though he totally disbelieved in experimental religion, and entertained substantially the views of other infidels in regard to revivals; yet, knowing that these precious seasons and the Temperance reformation were intimately connected, he once urged me to use this fact to persuade members of the church to join the Temperance Society.

For many years his general habit had been to attend church on fast and thunksgiving days, but very seldom on the Sabhath. In the sure connected, and the result of my observation connected, and the result of my observation and reflection was a conviction that the system observed to be more frequently present in the sanctuary; yet no one knew the state of his mind.

The last Saturday in March, 1833, he called at my house, and in the course of our conversation remarked that he had resolved to destroy which I hope has since been effected.

"But though some alteration in my views, and some amendment in my morals had taken place, still I remained entirely stupid with re-

gard to my own spiritual state.
"In the course of the last winter I was led, would do mischief to my children, or others should they ever come into their hands. Thi over many months. Lat length concluded to destroy such books. Are you willing I should burn them in our fire?" I readily consented. He stepped out, and soon returned with two of the neighbors, to be wilnesses, as he said of the readily burnt the first day of last Anril. But the ways of God are not as our ways. As soon as the last book was consumed, and before I rose from my seat, for the first time in my life, so far as I can recollect, I felt a conviction that I was what had been his religious opinions, and announcing the object of the occasion, the Doctor, with great solemnity of manner, took from his bandle book after book, gave its title and character, and then committed it to the flames. In this manner the whole was consumed. The stillness of death pervaded the room; and the tears of some, and I know not but of all the spectators, evineed the deep emotions which the occasion excited. While the last book was in the fire, the Doctor, with his eye fastened upon the book, broke the silence by saying—"It is a wonder that I have not come to some miserable end,"—and went on to say, "that of six men, who formerly ioined with him in six men, who formerly joined with him in reading these books and ridicaling religion, four had already come to a miserable end;" repeating at the close, "and it is a wonder that I too have not come to some miserable end;" The end to which his infidel comrades had come, was that of the drankard or the suicide.

I now proposed that prayer should be offered. The Doctor readily assented, and with evident emotions added, "I wish you to pray that all my sins may be forgiven." I was prevented from having any conversation with him again till on Sabbath evening, a fortnight from the suice of my sins, and such particularly assented was goom, my mand such a view of my sins, and such particularly was the opposition of my hard and rebellious beart against God, that for several days I was the opposition of my hard and rebellious beart against God, that for several days I was the opposition of my hard and rebellious plants and such a view of my sins, and such a view of my sins, and such a riew of my sins, and such particularly was the opposition of my hard and rebellious plants and ardent affection, prayed for its peace, rejoired to the fart time in mable to attend to any business, or enjoy food or sleep. After days and nights of struggling, in my extremity I called for the first time in mable to attend to any business, or enjoy food or sleep. After days and nights of struggling, in my extremity I called for the first time in mable to attend to any business, or enjoy food or sleep. After days and nights of struggling, in my extremity I called for the first time in mable to attend to any business, or enjoy food or sleep. After days and nights of struggling, in my extremity I called for the first time in mable to attend to any business, or enjoy food or sleep. After days and nights of struggling, in my extremity I called for the first time in mable to attend to any bite and ardent affection, prayed for its peace, rejoy food or sleep. After days and nights of struggling, in my extremity I called for the first time in from that h

"The Bible, which I once rejected, I am fully convinced and firmly believe to be a revelation from God. My views of the Christian Sabbath, which I have greatly profuned, are entirely altered. I now regard it as a Divine institution, to be kept holy; and I look forward to its return from week to week, with high anticipations of haminess in the enjoyment of ticipations of happiness in the enjoyment of the precious privileges it affords in the private and public worship of God. I take great com-fort in prayer, in reading the Bible, in hearing the Gospel, and in intercourse with pious peo-ple. The way of salvation by the grace of ple. The way of salvation by the good, through the atonement of Christ, appears right, safe, and glorious, and I rejoice in committing myself to the hands of Christ, whom I desire to receive as my all-sufficient Redeemer and portion. I daily feel that I am a sinner, and my past life appears to me inexpressibly vile; and I am filled with wonder that God has suffered me to live as long as he has. "I am ready to give my serious and cordial

assent to the doctrines professed by this church, believing them to be according to the Scriptures of truth; and during the residue of my life I desire to do what lies in my power to promote On that occasion, at his request, the communication below was read from the pulpit, in the hearing of a numerous assembly, many of whom had known his "manner of life from his youth." He has further expressed a willingess that it should be made public, believing it may do good, especially to infidels, for whose spiritual welfare he has ever manifested a tender concern.

"Reseasce."

The welfare of Zion, and to counterect any unhappy influences which I may have exerted upon any of my fellow-citizens. And I do solomnly, and in this public manner, express my which I have hitherto avowed, and which, though passing under different names, I solomnly believe to be virtually the same in their nature, and most pernicious in their influences.

"It is with a desire, if I am not decieved, to Being about to connect myself with the church In this place, I regard it a duty which I owe to the cause of truth to make a more public statement of my religious history than is customary "With my general course of life most of this people are acquainted. It is sufficient therefore to say, that, though educated in the helief that the Scriptures are the word of Code

The writer of this is not a stranger solicitude that was felt in view of publishing in a permanent form, and for extensive circu-lation, such an account as is given in the Tract above mentioned, while the subject of it was living. But in the good Providence of God, I have with many others, lived to with ness, with great satisfaction, the spirit and conduct exhibited by the "Infidel Reclaimed," while he lived and also to witness, and record to the glory of sovereign grace, his peaceful, his triumphant death.

In regard to the general character, which the subject of this obtunry notice maintained after his conversion, it is sufficient to observe, that he abundantly sustained all that is stated respecting him in the published account, fulfilled all the hopes of the friends, but none of the predictions of the enemies of truth. dorned the doctrine of God our Saviour in all

It would be interesting to describe the char acter of one, whose deportment every way was so entirely in accordance with the spirit and precepts of the gospel; but only a few of the more prominent Christian graces will be

Doctor Jewett ever manifested a childlike simplicity and teachableness of mind, as pleasing as it is rare. As this dependant, confiding docile temper was very conspicuous at his conversion, so be maintained to the last hour of life, a remarkable willingness to be instructed and guided in all things relative to his spir-

itual concerns. He cherished a warm attachment to the

church and people of God.

As soon as was suitable after his conversion, he cast in his lot with the people of God, and from that hour loved the church with sincere

Whole No. 1284.

He had an earnest desire to grow in grace

He had an earnest desire to grow in grace and increase in usefulness.

Exceedingly watchful of his temper and feelings in all respects, and circumspect in all his words and actions, he made growth in grace and usefulness in the cause of his Redeemer, the great objects of his life. With this in view, he faithfully used the means of grace. Immediately on his admittages have grace. Immediately on his admitting a hope, he instituted family worship, and maintained it morning and evening till his strength utterly failed. With the same desire, he devoutly attended on all seasons of worship, week days as tended on all seasons of worship, week days as well as Sabbath days; and aware of the tendency of promiscuous conversation on the Sabbath, to efface good impressions, he refrained as much as possible from a habit, to which some are addicted, of talking away the intermission, and conscienciously walked in silence and thoughtfulness to and from the place of worship, morning, noon and night; alleging as the research test in his case it was

alleging, as the reason, that in his case, it was the course best fitted to secure the object of attendance on the means of grace.

He took great delight in hearing the Gospel. It was to him a joyful sound, and though as a man of some taste he could be pleased with a distributed of the reason. display of learning and eloquence, yet he rather desired "the sincere milk of the word, that he might grow thereby." And as he diligently used the public means of grace, so he daily used the Bible, and prayerfully meditated on its blessed truths, he was nourished up for "everlasting life;" and in the seven years of his Christian life, he made attainments in

his Christian life, he made attainments in piety and knowledge, which might well humble many a professor of thirty years standing.

He felt great compassion for impenitent sinners, especially for the class to which he once belonged; and scarcely to his dying day did he speak of his feelings, without uttering in some form his concern for their salvation.

In a word, he "fought a good fight, he kept the faith," and I may now add, he has "finished his course with ior."

ed his course with joy."

The state of his mind in his last sickness, and in death, was such as might have been expected in the case of one, who "in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with earthly wisdom, but by the grace of God, had his conversation in this world."

As soon as he became seriously ill, which was about three months before his death, he began to "set his house in order;" and made all needful arrangements relative to his domestic affairs, and at length, those which had respect to his funeral, with as much calmness as in the case of a common journey, and reference of a common journey and reference of a common

as in the case of a common journey, and yet with all the solemnity becoming the subject. In one of my first interviews with him after he became ill, and while he was able to leave his house, he spoke substantially as follows: I have had great comfort under your preaching, and I now have great peace; I am as happy as I can be; I have a strong hope; my hope in the merits of Jesus Christ, who has purchased my redemption with his own pre-cious blood. The way of salvation appears wonderful, and I have great peace in medita-ting upon it. I sometimes look down to the world of wo, but I think I shall never go there. I have great compassion for sinners, and if you survive me, I want you to warn them to flee from the wrath to come." At another time, in reference to the expression of an English infidel when dying, that "he was about to take a leap in the dark," the Doctor observed, "I am going to take a leap into the light. It is all light in heaven; they have no need of the sun, nor of the moon, for the Lord is their light, and I shall soon be there." Again-"! light, and I shall soon be there." Again—"I am failing in body, but in faith and comfort I am growing stronger every day.

A door is open before me out of this world, and another is open before me into heaven, the New Jerusalem, the holy city, where are the angels, and glorified saints, and where God is. angels, and glorified saints, and where God is. O what seasons of joy are there! Christ has opened this door, and invites us to come; O that men would forsake their sins and come to Christ!" He was asked if he laid any claim to heaven on the ground of good deeds; "O no; I am a guilty sinner. It is a wonder that I was spared. I joined with the wicked in all their states of the same of the I was spared. I joined with the viewes against their reproaches and injurious reports, against Orthodox ministers and Christians," and in other language which I cannot report, expres-ced as he frequently did, his abborrence of his sed, as he frequently did, his abhorrence of his sins, and his admiring views of that rich and sovereign grace, which called him into the kingdom of God.

At another time he said, "I am wasting away, but I am not afraid of death, nor of hell. God is with me. He will be with me in the dark valley. He will take my soul from my body, into heaven. All is look right into heaven. I did not know before that any person could have such near views of God and heaven, as I have.

In the course of his sickness, he exhibited life were singularly distressing. He used his strength in praising God, and exhorting his time, in the course of his confinement. It is believed that be occupied for two months,

three hours a day in conversation.

On one occasion he said, "What can I do better than to talk my life out for my fellow mortals. Christ poured out his life for a guilty world."

world."

On one of the family rising to wait upon him he said, "I sleep under the banner of Christ—go lay yourself down to sleep in his arms; I need no one to sit up; the presence of Christ overshadows me.

At another time,—"I have found him whom my soul loveth. I feel quiet and happy in his presence; I feel that I have done with earth, and I have comforting views of Christ's goodness and love, and feel no choice whether to live or die,—just as God wills. I lay myself in his arms, his spirit dwells with me. O the wanderful along of substitute I never the wonderful plan of salvation! I never sought the Lord, but he sought me, and found

Again—" Bless the Lord, O my soul, and magnify his name, for his riches, for his wonderful kindness, his tender mercies to me, a sinner. O the joy and peace in believing.
'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love

" Why was I made to hear his voice,

And enter while there's room;
While thousands make a wretched choice
And rather starve than come."
"Blessed be the name of that Saviour, who allowed me to enter before it was too late. O had I sought the Lord in my youth, how much I might have enjoyed. All you, my children, remember your Creator, now—now—even today, and not abuse his tender care and com

The last time I saw him alive, was two days before he died. He said, "I may five till to-morrow, but I wish you to read the 21st chapter of the Revelation, containing the account of the holy city. I wish to hear that once more before I die. As soon as the reading was closed, he said with great earnestness, "Is not that worth living for seventy years in such pain

do you know that you are going?" plied, "Yes, Christ is close at hand." Much more of the same character might be transferred to this paper; but enough has been stated, to indicate the state of mind in which the "Infidel Reclaimed" finished his earthly course,—a state, as edifying to his fellow Christians, who were permitted to have interviews with him in his last days, as it was suited to show the truth of the Gospel, and power of Divine grace.—Pastor's Journal.

FIRST PROTESTANT "HOUSE OF PRAYER IN EGYPT.

IN EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt recently made a donation of a lot of ground in the centre of the great square of Alexandria, to the late British Consul. By the approbation of the Pasha, that gentleman immediately resolved to dedicate gentleman immediately resolved to dedicate that conspicuous spot to the Lord Jesus; as the site of an edifice for Christian worship Divine Providence so directed, that Mr. Duff one of the Scotch missionaries to India, and Mr. Grimshaw, an Episcopal missionary to the East, arrived in Alexandria only three days before the period appointed for the laying of the foundation stone of that building. The pro-posed merely civic ecremonial was instantly changed into a religious Protestant solemnity.

At noon the British residents in Alexandria of every order, in number about one hundred, with the various national insignia, marched in regular procession from the house of the British Consul General, to the centre of the great ish Consul General, to the centre of the great square in Alexandria. The procession was watched by immense crowds of Arabs, Egyp-tians, Jews and Turks. Not one opprobrious appellative was heard from the mouths of the Mohammedans, who "looked on in wondering

From the parrative of this most remarkable extract the ensuing delineation; i the perusal of which every Christian must feel the devout application of the Psalmist's heart-cheering prayerful announcement—"This is the Lord's doing, it is marvellous in our eyes. Save now, O Lord; I beseech thee, send nor

prosperity!"

"Silent and solemn was the hour when hundred British subjects, in the very centre of one of the principal fastnesses of Mohammed ism, united in imploring the God of their fathers to smile propitious, conduct the building to a happy consummation, and perpetuate his blessing to the latest ages of posterity. Upon me." Mr. Duff " it devolved to cor Mr. Duff, "it devolved to commence the services of the day, by supplication to ah, Lord of Hosts, in the name of the Redeser Divine Redeemer, and for the plentiful effusion of the influences of the Almighty Spirit of all grace. After the prayer, Mr. Grimshaw, a clergyman of the Church of England, a traveller and temporary sojourner, like myself, de livered an evangelically faithful and appropri nte address. Colonel Campbell publicly expa tiated on the satisfaction which he experience in that last act of his official authority. Colone in that last act of his official authority. Colon-Hodges, the new Colonel-General, in anima ting terms, declared, that his fixed resolve was through the Divine blessing, to consummate what his predecessor so happily had begun In the course of his address, he uttered many noble Christian sentiments, relative to the ex-tension and support of the Christian faithsentiments to which it would have been re freshing to have listened in any land, and especially in that city, where a false futh still reigns in uncontrolled supremacy. After some other religious exercises, the duties on that oc-

" All the contributors, together with the Con nited in affirming that the Protestant Church in Ale underg, which shall hold out the lamp of salvation on the broad, comprehensive and commo basis of orthodox Christianity. The Lord i the throne of grace on that truly solemn of sion, and all the purposes then publicly avowed speedily issue in the most substantia , which shall be to the praise and glory of the most High God! I felt sincerely grateful to the God of heaven, for the privilege of hav-ing been, in any degree, helpful in forwarding so glorious a cause."—Christian Intelligencer.

BIBLE IN POLYNESIA.

The following letter was by Messrs, Buzneatt, Gill, and Pitman, Missionaries of the London Missionary Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society. RABOTONGA, Aug. 24, 1839. It is with feelings of the liveliest gratitude

we acknowledge the receipt of fourteen boxes.

We are truly thankful for such a liberal grant; but we are still obliged to say, considering ev are to be divided among a population

mong so many!"

The joy of some of those who have obtained copies is beyond expression. At our Friday meeting, after the arrival of the Testaments. greatly delighted to hear them exhort-other to increased diligence in studying the word of God; and whilst holding up their books in their hand, with their sparkling with joy, they exclaimed, "what an instance of the love of God is e how He has filled the hearts of British Christians with compassion for us poor hea-thens! They formerly sent us teachers free of any expense to ourselves; they have now sent us the word of God, not only heautifully printed, but also neatly bound. This, indeed, i the fruit of their love to God! but what fruit

en the boxes were first opened, or houses were literally beseiged; and it was with considerable difficulty, arising from the intense nnxiety of the people to get a book, that order could be preserved. We proposed that they should pay for their books; to which they readi-ly consented, if we would let those have them on trust, who had not property to pay for them. Those who had money considered themselves particularly fortunate, and most cheerfully paid for the inestimable treasure. The mere possibility of there not being enough to supply the wants of all, made each so anxious, that noth-ing but actual possession could satisfy. The umber of copies already distributed at Avarya is 365; for which £19 and a quantity of arrow-root, preserved banana, &c., has been received as part payment.

to the extreme poverty of some, we do not expect they will be able to pay to the full amount the price of their books. The Gospels, with the Acts of the Apostles, &c., ave reserved for the use of the schools: nearly the whole of which are already in use, and are daily read. By the time the neighboring Islands have received the portion allotted to them, we do not expect to have a single copy remaining; and many, we fear, will be destitute, who would most gladly avail themselves, if they could, of procuring a copy. We are, however, thankful that so many, who are thirsting for the water of life, will now have it in their power to draw for themselves from the wells of salvation.

nd will afford us important aid in correcting that has already been translated in the Ra onga dialect of the Old Testament, and in ing what further remains to be trans-We sincerely hope, that ere long, the nhabitants of this group will also be blessed, is their brethren of the Tahitian Islands are, with the whole of the sacred volume, in their

own mother tongue.

In conclusion, we humbly entreat an interest in your prayers, that we may have grace to proceed in the great work in which we are en-gaged; and that the South Sea Islanders may have their minds so fortified with scriptural ruth, that they may be preserved in the time of temptation, and from the attacks of the "man of sin," with which they are threatened.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1840.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. COMMENCEMENT.

We had the pleasure last week, of attending the Commencement exercises at this College, and we will endeavor to furnish such an account of them as may interest the renders of the Recorder. On the Sabhath preceding, Dr. Beecher of Cincinnati delivered two sermons to a large and attentive audience The subject of the first was the conscience, its nature and offices; of the second, the state of the world, obstacles to the universal spread of Christianity, means for promoting the conversion of the world, encou agements to effort, etc. Some very forcible remarks were made on the pernicious effects of the late mad pecuniary speculations, in which not a few of our best and most judicious fellow-Christians, and even some clergymen, were ruinously involved. Dr. the immense importance of the observance of the Sabbath, the imminent danger which now threatens it, and the scrupulous care with which all Christians should refrain from investing their property in corporations which profane the sacred day. We were particularly pleased with the close of the sermon upon the conscience. However interested Dr. Beecher may be in the analysis of a subject, or in the exposition of the qualities of mind, we always prefet his urgent, pointed, intellectual, impassioned application or appeals. His sermons have the rare quality of inpressing all classes of hearers alike. We could not but be struck with the enroestness with which the

less-informed auditors listened to his voice. On Monday evening, Dr. Beecher addressed the students of the college and others, in the chapel of the estitution, upon the religious condition of the western country, the pressing necessity for a large increase in e number of educated ministers in that quarter of our land, and of the obligations resting upon licentiates in theology and upon our clergymen who are without a charge to go to the West, and co-operate. with the comparatively few laborers now in the field. in rearing the institutions which must now be reared, I we would preserve our nation from the end of the profane and the atheist. The doctor has little paience with the ministers in the Eastern States who semain unsettled, and who sometimes labor, for a ong time unsuccessfully, to secure an introduction to

On Wednesday, the anniversaries of various liter. oration was pronounced by the Rev. E. S. Henry, D.D. Prof. in the N. Y. University. The subject of the ora tion was ' The Duties of the Educated Class in the Community.' It was mainly occupied with the political condition of the country, and the duties of literary men which grow out of this condition. The exsternation attempts which are made to deceive the people, to impress them with the notion that they are, in every sense, the source of political power that a mere no merical majority of them can decide our destinies were exposed in terms of indignant, yet, for the most part, just reprehension. In the view of the orator he American people are fast losing sight of the tru theory of their government, acting like the demo crats of old Athens, whose turbulent will was restrain ed by no constitution, and who were doomed to th most grinding of all oppressions, that of a despotis najority, who were headed by some raving demagogue, or same time-serving sycophant. The oration was conservative in its spirit, yet not in the ultra sense. Possibly, warm partizans of neither political party would be pleased with it. It may be that the sure cast upon the present efforts of the Whigs was a little too indiscriminate, yet all liberally-mind ed men must have been pleased with the frankness and independence of the speaker, and also with the general truth of his opinions, and the vigor with which they were expressed.

The orator of the two College Societies, the United Fraternity and the Social Friends, was the Hon. George Lunt of Newburyport. Mr. Lunt was a from 12,000 to 14,000 souls, "What are they he is known to some in the literary community by a little volume of poems issued about two years since. and which contains pieces conceived in the true poetic vein. The subject of his oration was ' The Progress of Society,' The general course of thought it would be difficult to describe, for it was hidden behind well turned sentences and beautiful poetic imagery. The scope of the address might be stated, perhaps without injustice, to be the influence of the sentiments of humanity, patriotism, benevolence, and of a belief in the doctrine of immortality in promoting individual and social happiness, and thus aiding the general progress of society. The last part, embracing a slight historical survey, contained much of felicitous allusion and npt language. If the plan and object had been stated more distinctly, and if the even flow of the sentences had been interrupted by some striking facts or some opinions thrown out with sharp angles, the effect would have been more happy and permanent.

The Theological Society was addressed by Dr. Beecher. His theme was "Edwards on the Will," upon which he spoke with his usual strength, point and fire, nearly two hours. He attempted to show that Edwards, truly interpreted, contains the right doctrine on this ill-understood, yet fundamental subject. He endeavored to prove by a number of distinct arguments, that Edwards was not a fatalist. This appears from the definitions in his treatise o the Will, from his professed object, from his repeated declarations, from the general scope of the work, etc. Those who charge the doctrines of Edwards with having a tendency to fatalism, misapprehend or pervert his words. Dr. Beecher closed with some eloquent remarks in which he inculcated the importance of firmly adhering, on the part of the theologians of New England, to Jonathan Edwards. His doctrines are not, indeed, infallible. Neither he, or any other man, should be called master; but still he giant; we shall not soon look upon his like. God ha set upon him the seal of his approbation, by accompanying his preaching with the wonderful effusions of his Spirit. He set up great landmarks in theology which we cannot safely neglect. If we abandon him Wells of salvation.

Our joy was great on receiving a copy each of the Tahitian Scriptures; which, as far as we have examined we consider to be very good; iretrievable loss.

Wednesday evening, Mr. Samuel Gilman Brown, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, delivered his Inaugural Address. Mr. Brown is the only son of the late President Brown of Dartmouth College, rious results. This is the station occupied by Mr. who guided the institution so triumphantly through Coan, who admitted to the church 5000 natives in the most perilous period of its existence, and whose one year. At Knawaloa, the work was greatly rename will never fade from the memory of the friends of our chartered rights, and of our most valued public institutions. Mr. Brown was elected Professor in the place of the Rev. David Peabody, who lately deceased. The subject of his address was very appropriately 'The Studies of the Orator,' or the course of reading and of mental discipline best fitted for one to be tried as they never were before. On Oahu, the who would be an effective public speaker. Among the studies enumerated were those of language, particularly as exemplified in the Latin and Greek classics,-history, poetry, etc. Mr. Brown adduced some fine illustrations of his thoughts, which were himself the Messiah. Some attempted to work mine derived from his recent and somewhat lengthened soourn in France and Italy, and of his visit to Greece and other countries. The oration was well-planned heathen arts seemed to be coming up again. It should and befitting in all respects, and was illustrated by apt be remembered that Mr. E. was speaking of Oahu, to and beautiful imagery.

The arrangement by which the comm seld on Thursday, instead of Wednesday is worthy of being followed at other colleges. It gives an op portunity for the distant friends of the institution be present, without compelling them to be absent from home either on the preceding or the following Sabbath. The number of the graduating class was 51, of whom 29 took part in the exercises of the day. These were selected from the class by lot. The following is the order of exercises:—

Morning.—Prayer.—Music.—1. The destiny of

the Aborigines of America-Maris Bryant Pierce, Seneca Nation, Buffalo, N. Y. 2. Discussion—Which presents the truest picture of human nature, Poetry or History: "Edward Carleton Johnson, New-bury, Vt. "Solomon Morrill Pingree, Franklin. 3. The Study of Natural History—Benjamin Franklin. Whidden, Lancaster. 4. The Minstrel Age-James Alexander Abbott, Portland, Me. 5. Discussion. Alexander Abbott, Portland, Me. 5. Discussion.—
Is a refined state of society unfavorable to the development of poetic genius?—Leanard Tenney, Groton,
Henry Clinton Hutchins, Bath. 6. The mutual interest of Nations in each other's prosperity—John
Parker Conner, Exeter.—Music.—7. The relations of
China to Christendom—Horatio Mertill, Brownfield,
Me. 8. Discussion.—Does History justify the belief that Liberty will be progressive?—Edmund Farwell Slafter, Thetford, Vt., Daniel Thurston Plumer,
Narbayas Me. 6. Relation to the beat National Discussion.

Mr. Bishop, who is on another part of Oahu, writes,
The more he looked back years in the late religious awakening among the people, and
with the circumstances of the introduction of the
Catholic religion. Who would even think it strange,
if wild finateirs should be let loose, till civil war
and anarchy, under the influence of Romanism, should
desolate these Islands? However, the speaker thought
we were permitted to hope for better things.

Mr. Bishop, who is on another part of Oahu, writes,
The more he looked hack years had been accounted to the part of Oahu, writes,
The more he looked hack years the late religious awakening among the people, and
with the circumstances of the introduction of the
Catholic religion. Who would even think it strange,
if wild finateirs should be let loose, till civil war
and anarchy, under the influence of Romanism, should
desolate these Islands? However, the speaker thought Newbury, Ms. 9. Religion the best National Defence—Norman Hazen, Hartford, Vt. 10. Discussion.—Does the more important place in History belong to Ancient or Modern Italy?—Josiah Webster Pulsbury, Henniker, Josiah Howe Sterms, Epping. 11. Critical periods in National History—Charles Foster, Pilsbury, Henniker, Josiah Howe Steams, Epping, 11 Critical periods in National History—Charles Foster Hanover.—Music.—12. The record which nan leaves of himself on the face of the earth—Henry Auguston Shute, Exeter. 13. The materials of Poetry in the moral history of man—Charles Godfrey Stevens Claremont. 14. Comparative permanence of word and of things—Timothy Osgood Norris, Raymond 15. The use and extent of the principle of Faith—Aurin Mondy Payson, Kingston. 16. Influence of the peopling of new countries on the promoters of exite peopling of new countries on the promoters of exite peopling of new countries on the promoters of exitences.

Autin Mondy Payson, Kingston. 16. Influence or the peopling of new countries on the progress of existing nations—Alex'r S. Wheeler, Orford—Music. After noon.—Wusic.—17. The Relation of a Clud d'cuvre, in Literature or Art, to the Past—John Boutelle Perkins, Westminster, Ms. 18. Discussion—Is it probable that there will ever be another content. Thetford, Vt., William Potter, Lime. 19. The principle of Persecution—Alden Sauthworth, Lyan, Ms. 20. Modern Quixotsan—Harry Buckett, Lutleton.—Music.—21. The Olympic Festival—Thomss Gilmore Mitchell, Wood-tock, Vt. 22. Discussion.—Are Agitations of the Papular Mind unfavorable to the Advancement of Society?—Edward Warren Putam, Middlebaro, Ms., John Thompson Dame, Orford. 23. The Connection between Law and Liberty—Horace Plumer, Newbory, Ms. 24. The Fall Poland—Joren Thyer Randalb Ms. Marie Poland-Loren Thaver, Randolph, Ms .- Music Degrees Conferred -Music - Prayer

M. B. Pierce, the first aponher, is an Indian of pure lood, of the Seneca tribe, and about 27 years of age Though his father is alive, he has, in consequence the death of his maternal grandfather, become one he chiefs of his tribe. The features of his counter sance are prominent and bold, and indicate muorce of character. He has been called, on severa public occasions, to plead the interests of his people. opposition to the wretched policy of our governnt in their efforts to remove them. His com encement exercise was very respectable, though not equal, as we were assured, to some of the ad sses, just alluded to, particularly to one delivered at Buffalo, N. Y. We may here mention that the ire two Indian children, of the Ahernaquis tribe, who eside in a Christian family in the neighborhood of Hanover, and who, when of sufficient age, will at

end Moor's school.

We may, perhaps, be pardoned in saying, that w were particularly pleased with the performances of nner and of Mr. Brickett. The former was well-written, and contained just observations clothed in a simple style. The object of the latter was to ridicule some of the extravagancies of the day; and it was done, in general, very adfaitly. It contributed

much to enliven the performances The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor in Med. cine were conferred in course on a number of individuals. No honorary degrees were given. Rev. Silas Aiken of Boston, and Rev. Nathaniel Bouton of Concord, were chosen Trustees, in the place of Rev. of the Rev. Dr. Church of Pelham, N. H., deccased. A considerable number of students were admitted to the whole year, or mixed, living the Freshman class. The exact number, we did not arn. The Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes stories in height, furnishing rooms for libraries, cabmets, recitations, etc., besides a number of apartments for studies, is nearly completed. There are two literary societies are large and valuable, and together with the College library, amount to more than 16,000 volumes.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Park-street Church, Boston, Aug. 3. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Jenks. Dr. Anderson arked that he should reserve most of the time allo ted to himself, in order that the assembly might have the pleasure of listening to an eye witness; and proceeded to state, that intelligence had been received from the Sandwich Islands down to the 18th March Mr. Chamberlain had been obliged to resort to the coast of South America for the restoration of his health, having had a renewal of the bleeding at the lungs, which endangered his life while he was a resident of this city, some eighteen or twenty years ago. His life, to human view, appears to be invaluable to the health was improved by the voyage.

of several letters, Dr. Amerson said be would read one from Mr. Emerson, which contained the best summary of news, and was dated March 17. Mr. Emerson is stationed at Wailua, on the west side of Oaha. He says be supposes each Island would make of them are a prey to their own lower propensities. a different report, as to the present state of things.

They are unreasonable men. A traveller might suppose, he should operate on their sympathies, by

here was much apostacy, yet the work goes on slow- bariog his breast when attacked, and appealing to ly. At Kohala, there was a great waking up. At Hilo, there had been a protracted meeting, and glovived. At Kailua, there was a glorious revival, and hundreds were admitted to the church. These stations are on the west side of the island, where the At Maui there was nothing of special interest. Mr Emerson thought that the native churches were about work was going on, but with much to try the pastors of the churches. There was a medley of influence at work. Idolatry was not at all ashamed to show itself. On one part of Oahu, there was a man calling cles, and some to cast out devils, and many professed to be under the influence of evil spirits. The old which Island, the Roman Catholic influence was then chiefly confined. It was marvellous he said, to see how all these worked in with Popery. One of Mr. E's people was invited into a meeting of the Catho lies. He said at the close of the meeting, " This is just such worship as we practised in the days of Tamehameha." Once, this people were not disposed to question the truths of the Bible; but now, ideas

Cioner Lawid

glorious. In remarking on this, Dr. A. thought there was nothing strange in it, -nothing which one would not expect, who is acquainted with the necessary ignorance of the natives, and with human nature, with eccelsiastical history, with the power and extent of the late religious awakening among the people, and

connected with Universalism and Infidelity were oc-

asionally showing themselves. But all would be

well. The truth would triumph, and appear the more

The more he looked back upon that blessed season through which they had passed, the more he was disposed to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" And was not the least part of the blessing, that it came when it did. As the political barriers were swept away, there could have been little hope of resisting th nfluence of Romanism, had not the Lord poured ou his Spirit, and thus lifted up a standard against the Man of Sin. Another such work, would leave only the gleanings for the spoiler. Already, Romanisus offorded a rallying point for those who have hitherte urned a deaf ear to the truth. And now, they were structed to cut off all intercourse with Protestants, nd not even to answer when they are questioned o he subject of their faith - The speaker thought i emarkable that the Papal converts in Cochin China were found to have the same advice given them when argued with, not to answer. It was stated that South Africa, was again open

our labors, with more prospect of present success though perhaps with somewhat less of permanent han when the field was first entered. Dingaan had ecome an exile and wanderer, as well as Moselekatsi; and the anthority was in the hands of his brother Umpandi, a man of pleific disposition; though the real masters of the country were the Dutch emigrants Nothing further had been received from other parts of Africa, nor from Syria, nor China, nor the Indian Archipelegu, nor from the Nestorians of Persia. Some ting extracts would be read from the Journa of Mr. Dwight, of the Constantinople mission, be that we had a living epistle from the same mission in the person of Mr. Homes, who, with the approbaion of the Committee, is now on a visit to this his native city and his native country. He would make some statements respecting the Kurds, from whom be and his companion, Dr. Grant, experienced so much danger in their late tour into Mesopotamia. Mr Homes is one of the sons of Park street church, an was ordained a mission ry, at the request of the Committee, in Paris, in April, 1835, and jained the Constantinople mission in the December following, where he has been laboring about four years.

Mr. Homes said, It was with unfeigned and mos devout gratitude to God, that he stood there, after his life had been spared through so many perile. Though unaccustomed for a number of years to ad-dress an audience in the Eoglish language, he felt no sitancy, here, among his own tow n and friends

on he had visited on his tour with Dr. Grant. ir country is ordinarily called Kurdistan. It is not, however, a country confined to one government It is a border land, between Persia and Turkey; and extends from the Black Sea to the Persia Guif one are subject to one government, some to anoth-, and others occupy a middle ground between the two. Their country which is independent is larger than the state of New York, while they extend over a much larger territory. It is in their country where we find those independent native Christians, the Nestorians, and the Jacobite Syrians, each speaking of Concord, were chosen Trustees, in the place of Rev.
Israel W. Putnam of Middleboro', Ms. resigned, and the Jacobite Strians, each speaking their own modern language. The number of Kurds is perhaps more than two millions. Their manner of life is, either living in tents the whole year, in house in tents, are migratory. Some of their towns are contain about 260 students. The professorships are now all supplied, except the Phillips Professorship of Theology. A large and commedicus building, three those who live in tents, very much re-of the wandering Arabs. The govsembles that of the wandering Arabs. The government is dither desputic or patriarchal. The chiefs usually succeed each other hereditarily; but often, in ments for studies, is nearly completed. There are now three college buildings of brick, and one of wood, besides the medical college. The libraries of the two literary societies are large and valuable, and tothey would not be listened to with patience. These are counted either by tribes, or by the number that bear arms. Some of these tribes can muster 20,000 or 40,000 men, bearing arms; and it is customary to reckon four persons in a family to one bearing arms. Their language is peculiar. It is one of the most ancient in the world. An English traveller found three-fourths of the words in common use in the Hindoo, as names of things, in the Kurdi-b language. There are probably several dialects. The speaker knows the names of at least four. They have no beaker in this less than the series of the speaker in this less than the series of books in their language, except a few tracts containing the most common directions of the Mohammedan religion, such as for bathing, &c. But all the people are very much in the habit of using the Kurdish lan guage, on account of the musical tones, for their songs. All the learned men use the Turkish or Persian; and he had seen books in these languages, written by Kurds. Though the Kurds are despised by all others, as exceedingly degraded, and notwith standing their second and tanding their general degradation so that few of then ife, to human view, appears to be invaluable to the mission. Letters received from him, state that his health was improved by the voyage.

Of several letters, Dr. Anderson said be would age on from Mr. Eugerson which contained the month of Mardin, who is himself a Mohammedan.

see the force of Paul's prayer, that he might be de-livered not only from wirked but from unreasonable men. They cannot be trusted in any appeals to their higher feelings. There may be found, as among all other men, some interesting traits of character; but other men, some interesting traits of character; but these proceed from no manner of principle; and they need but to be excited to show that they are full of Satanic feelings. They are therefore conti-war with each other. As soon as the Turk er ceased to hold them in check, after the rahim near Aleppo, they were all found insteach other. If there were but some fighting against each other me to unite them, they might probably possess them-elves of all Asia Minor. They still have the spirit of bigotry and intolerance, which has very to passed away from the Persians and Turks, by intercourse with the Europeans. But the Kurds have never felt the lash of Europeans, and very much of the original entinsiasm of the Mohammedans still marks their character; and those Christians, who are in the midst of them maintain their independence only the first of them. who are in the midst of them maintain their ndence only by force of arms. They all go armed. Not a man goes out of the city without being armed. Every man regards himself as his own

w, under subjection only to his tribe.

Some have inquired why we [Dr. Grant and him Some nave inquired why we [15], were thus sought for, while passing through their country. He had spoken of their higotry, degnear country. He had spoken of their logory, or adation, and blood-thirstiness. At Mardin they as-ociated Dr. G. and himself with the Turkish gov-Kurds as their enemies, and on the other hand, the Turks hate the Kurds. He had heard Turki-h soldiers say that the only way to keep the Kurds un-der was to kill all they could catch. Yet they are and himself with the reform that had been going on among the Turks and Persians. The two missionary travellers were also hated, as all Christians are, on account of their religion. All travellers are regarded as spies. Both the Turks and Kurds feel that they hold their country by so feeble a tenure, that they suppose every one comes to mark out the places where the ancient churches stood, and to replaces them from their passession. And, because, id he, we entered their hey said we had written do

they said we had written down their mosque, and mitended to convert it into a church.

Mr. Homes supposed it would be asked, "Can a mission be established and sustained, in the midst or among the Kurds?" He answered, Let us try. We never can tell whether a door is open or not, till we seek to enter it. It may be, that, before the brethren are prepared to enter, it will be fully open. If you could hear the older missions in the first the older missionaries tell of anges that have taken place during the eightee years past, you would feel that, if such changes con time for the next twenty years, a little child migh then go alone, and the gospel of Jesus Christ b preached openly, in any portion of the Turkish du preached openly, in any portion of the Turkish do-minions. We will hope that time is speedily com-ing; and we will praise God for what is past, and

ing remarks on the tendency of Providential events to advance the Christian religion; which, however, we have not room to publish. Mr. Blagden offered ave not room to punish. Sir. Disguest observed econd prayer, and Dr Beecher the concluding. The exercises throughout were of an interest-haracter. Williams are each pursuing their respective lab

FOREIGN MISSIONS, MADURA.

The mission suffers for want of native assistants They cannot be procured from Jaffna; even those low employed are determined to return as soon as cumstances will admit. The population of the disrict is 1,300,000. The mission is in the centre of it. The people are settled chiefly in villages. There | La Pointe is a flourishing school of nearly 40 p. are hundreds of bazaars, resorted to on certain days of the week, by the inhabitants of these villages. They are ready to converse, and read, and are anxions for schools. But their wants cannot be me without assistants-and assistants cannot be procured without raising them up on the ground-and they cannot be raised up without a seminary; therefore itnary must be established if possible.

Missionary Industry - Mr. Ward maintains ligious services on each Sabbath, 1. Preaching, 2 istian recitations of monitors, 3. explaining the Scriptures to classes in the English school, 5. Preaching at one of the school rooms, 5. Preaching at th zavat, 6. Instruction of the native assistants. Four hese services are in the native language, and two

or visited this village of 4,000 souls till Mr. Tracy and Mr. Ward met there in October last. It is 25 des from Tironangalem. The importunity for books was very great, and the missionaries could with difficulty find time for food or rest. The people ful lowed them nearly a mile from the village, and would not be satisfied at all with a negative to their importuties. Nor is this case a singular one. The muse of heathen mind, at all within the circle of mission ry influence, seems to be waking up to enquiry, and the advantages of instruction.

TIRUPOGEANUM - A palice convert has been ad mitted to the church in circumstances of special in terest. Several other applications have been made for admission, nod one or two, it was expected, would

ent. admission, man soon be received. Doct. Grant has spent seven weeks with the Nesrian Patriarch, among the mountains of central Koordistan, never before penetrated by an European The Nestorian population is 100,000. The Lord had prepared the way before him. He was treated with greatest kindness, even by the sanguinary Koordish chiefs whose hands had been lately stained with the blood of the unfortunate Schultz. The Patriorch. Mar Shimon, responded in the most encouraging manner to the suggestions of Doct. G., as to the improvement of his people, and the raising up from the nidst of them, many preachers of righteousness to go orth into the surrounding countries with the "glad placed under indentures. Jan 1840, there were tidings." He wishes earnestly, an efficient system of operations sustained in his country like that at Ooroomiah. He will command schools to be opened wherever the missionaries may desire them, and will in every way co-operate with them. His wishes cannot be unheeded, without danger of great detriment if not ruin, to the cause of God among his people It is of the last importance therefore, that a mission be established without delay at Julamerk, the metropolitan village; and that "men of giant-like faith and energy give themselves to the work." "Every thing combines to render this field one of the mos important and interesting, that we can possibly conceive of." The Board feel themselves called upon by the voice of divine Providence, to send a mission thither, with as little delay as possible. And shall it in the hands of the medical gentlemen in the they not be sustained in it? Will not the churches and of presenting "a copy to each of the center." feel themselves called upon to increase their contributions for the enlargement of operations in a field so clearly white to the harvest?

The houses and hearts of the missionaries at Ou roomiah have been left unto them desolate, by the to be peculiarly adapted to the relief, if not ravages of death among their children. Two twin prevention of the consumption. We venture daughters of Boct. Grant, 17 months old; the son that the pamphlet will be gratefully received, at and only child of Mr. Stocking, 18 months old; the daughter and only child of Mr. Holliday; the son and efit it is printed. only surviving child of Mr. Perkins, nearly four years old, were all removed in the months of January and February last; and excepting one, all of them by diseases induced or aggravated by measles.

TREBIZOND. Among the Armenians here, the cause of truth is

church, which have no foundation in the Scripturnot that they are true converts, but they manifest encouraging docility; they are interested in the se of the "Lively Oracles," and of course there is that they may come to the knowledge of the No such encouraging signs appear among the Great Catholics and Turks of the city. Yet even if case is not hopeless, for they are natural, just other men; and sooner or later the simple trut the gospel may find its way to their minds, and ate them as well as others from the dominion of perstition and sin. Mr. Johnston labors evidently

Dr. King writes from Athens, that the Greek no sion, both there and at Mani, never seemed portant than it does now, both as it respects Greece," and the countries all around. "As N. England has an influence beyond the Mississippi, even to the shores of the Pacific, so Greece w. an influence to the shores of the Danube, and perh to Kamschatka." "This is perceived by som is waking up enmity far and wide," as is seen nathenus of the Greek Patriarch, the to books, and the destruction of schools in Turk. 1839, 52.285 copies of the Scriptures or purts of and other religious books, were sold or distr gratuitously at Athens. Dr. King's journal for a onths, or rather, the extracts from it, show him be very busily and usefully employed.

wives now resident in China is 16; five under patronage of the American Board; thre with the London Missionary Society; two w Church Missionary Society; two from the Amer Bantist Board: one from a Baptist Society in sissippi Valley; two in the service of the More acation Society; and one attached to the Brit. Commission for trade. From Penang on the west Canton on the east, there are between 50 and so and women devoted to the Christianization of the nese. Ten years have elapsed, since the first ers of the American Board reached China. have accomplished a large amount of work known the Saviour's name to many thousand. preaching, teaching, and the distribution of Bibles tructs. "Ways are being opened, and m preparing for more extensive and more offbors." No serious interruption of missioners to was experienced during the latter part of 1×33 | Parker's hospital is closed still, but he con practice privately, even among those of rehalf a dozen Chinese youth residing with them, receiving daily instruction. Mr. Bridgman and

OHIRWAS.

The church at Pokeguma is making gradual vances in knowledge and holiness. A refre the presence of the Lord was enjayed about ginning of 1839, and 12 or 15 declared their d mination to serve God, and take his word as their of life. The contests between the Ojibwas and S create no slight embarrassments to the mission half of whom are this to read the Indian and E Testaments with fluency. Many of the children tender and alive to religious instruction.

Stoc x. About 40 attend the forenoon and afternoon

The prospects of the church are in many respect ruraging. One woman has been lately admi five or six others have expressed a desire to The superstitions of the people are remarkably so The devil holds them with a tremendous de grasp." Mr. Pond has written a dictionary of Sioux language containing about 3,000 words. small grammar. The present condition of the lad is a critical one-comething to hope for-much to

OREGON INDIANS.

KAMEAH. — This station, occupied by Mr. S. about 180 miles from Waiilatpeg—the most elethe whole country. Here, the pure Nez I anguage is spoken. The language possesse peculiarities -the number of words is inheir variations almost beyond description. No standing all that has been said in praise of this pthey are in fact a heathen people-full of tions -of self-righteousness and equity to t guishing truths of the gospel. They are also umber -not more than three or four thousan picy is making its appearance; a Catholic pi already at Wallawalla, and gathering the people Amount of receipts by the Board for the no

\$22,574,84.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Horse Jan. 1, 1830, this house of Refuge had 158 mates, or, 105 hoys, and 53 girls. The boys played in the workshops, eight hours in the da the girls are occupied in various house Thus their health is preserved, and their co invigorated. The schools are in a satisfactory tion. Divine service is maintained, morning ternoon of each Sabbath, by the clergy of denominations, 114 left the institu year; of these, 65 were indentured, and 15 were to sen. Good accounts are generally received naining in the institution 180, viz 114 love as girls. A library of 1,500 volumes of well so books is provided for the boys, from who take books once a week. Alexander Henry, [8] President of the Coard; and its operations seem sustained with much liberality and vigor

A VISIT TO THE RED SULPHUR SPRING OF VI GINIA, during the summer of 1837; with vations on the Waters. By Heavy Ha D. With an Introduction, contained of routes, &c. by an Annual Visitor. 19.

Thomas H. Perkins, Esq. has been promi his desire to do good, to cause a few copies of Huntt's paniphlet to be printed, together with 10 troduction by his own pen, for the purpose of whose kind attentions are known to be always a service of those who are suffering under disea their several parishes." The object is, to known the Red Sulphur waters, which are b carefully read by the hundreds for whose special be

W. Saunders, author of Spelling Book)
48, 19mo. Boston; Ices & Dennet, 114 Win
inglon street. THE PRIMARY SCHOOL PRIMER. By Ch.

A beautiful first book for children-type large and clear-cuts, appropriate and expressive-well surgradually though very slowly gaining ground. A few ed to interest the child and aid the teacher.

Aug. 7, 1

THE YOUNG LEARN youth. By a teach So far as we can jud sed with great pleas

THE CHUR The first No. of a mar enall newspaper form, notice. And we are spet reply of the Editor, S. H Rev. Didley Phelps, at eral Association of Mass the " Paritan" - perhip ecclesissical body. this request, because we n one to spare for such have great doubts of the viewer; -little as we ke equire but little skill for time enough for us to with the mis-stateme hall be proved upon his side of the question before It so happpens that s ganeral statements of this very No. of the denn all sects differing giting a power as fearfi heir opinions, " as cruche Roman Catholio c s thoroughly sectarian ects they condemn. Ti ight of heaven, from nemselves; and the onl see it. As to the " unic one point of speculative nerfect state, it is per eff cting it by the me

ists, it is worse than Uto which Christians of diff tempting, and in their o into subjection to Chris each other now-and the and they do more for Ch world than they would do into a single denominatio plish all they aim at in the church, they con could change the funda nature. Get the who under one banner and on there will be an explosion a thousand fragments. the tower of Babel was no sure of defeat by the int the project of the Unionis that these " Church Re design than Nimrod and they equally conflict with find the whole church of and one ensign, would fin agitated to its centre by would suddenly break out one mighty blaze. Christi the same ratio with Christ ratio. Christian love will

> nader the power of that to timately to subdue it. We cannot enlarge mor take the occasion to exhort ing themselves to be carr lectrine. There is much in these as in former day Union is a sweet word, as precious thing, as it exists ples: and it exists there, ju livered from sin; but as a party, who would trample loses all its charms and b boleth, as any other ever they may have confidence none. They never accor elief. A true REFORMER the man, or body of men, thereby convicted of an im vin, Knox, nor Christ or b

earnest and abundant incu

ittended by the demonst down from heaven. This

very year; and the union

ing likewise; and the work

[From our Con NOTES OF A TRA MR. WILLIS,-Did I no

nto which charming village matter from which quar lately .- The valley of the ly the bed of a vast lake, ing in New England. It pe he ever got in, or is to get o he falls among such friends not be very auxious to escher and beautiful; and the ized and well filled, is one Jects both to the eye and if and work is attended to there are probably few in N England more prosperous. harches in that section be prosperity which exists only ie showers of his grace. leboro', by a hilly and not pot was beautiful indeed. o called, between Chester teep road descends on overhong with trees the e plunging into some dark erges from this ravine, a net out of reach of the high fle each side, shaded in front the N. H. side is of wood, pai Vt. shore a neat stone bu the river the view is en irt reach visible above and bland, apparently just ready reging-like forest, and to cut bows, shaped almost exactly hite cottage on the New Ha

week away from the wor

therein. What a spot to war

But it was impossible. Am

aveyard; as much above

eep river dell was below it.

erts, but they manifest an are interested in the study and of course there is hope s from the dominion of sq.

EECE.

thens, that the Greek es all around. " As New of the Danube, and perhap e Scriptures or parts of the were sold or distributed or. King's journal for three acts from it, show him to y employed.

China is 16; five under the Baptist Society in the Mi m Penang on the west, to distribution of Bibles and opened, and means are latter part of 1×39 Dag ill, but he continues his their school, and have iding with them, and Mr. Bridgman and Mr. g their respective labors,

is making gradual adess. A refreshing from enjoyed about the betake his word as their role en the Ojibwas and Siour nd the Indian and English Many of the children seed

on and afternoon schools are in many respects enhas been lately admitted pressed a desire to join. de are remarkably strong. th a tremendous death ritten a dictionary of the bout 3,000 words, and a condition of the Indians a hope for-much to feat

, occupied by Mr. Smith re, the pure Nez Perce anguage possesses striking people-full of supersi and enmity to the distin e or four thousand. Pa ce: a Catholic priest

the Board for the month,

PORT OF THE HOUSE OF se of Refuge had 158 in-53 girls. The boys are emeight hours in the day, and various household duties. ed, and their constitutions are in a satisfactory condiaintained, morning and afby the clergy of different he institution during the ntured, and 15 were sent enerally received of these Jan 1840, there were te-180, viz. 114 boys and 66 volumes of well selected oys, from which they may Alexander Henry, Esq. id its operations seem to be

ality and vigor. PHUR SPRING OF VIRer of 1987; with Obsert. By Henry Huntl, M. nual Visitor. pp. 40. eq. has been prompted by muse a few copies of Dr. ted, together with an in-, for the purpose of placing al gentlemen in this state, to each of the clergy. own to be always at the roffering under disease, in The object is, to make ters, which are believed to the relief, if not to the ion. We venture to my gratefully received, and eds for whose special bet-

PRIMER. By Charles of Spelling Back. 19. & Dennet, 114 Wast-

-type large and pressive-well adopt-

ed with great pleasure and profit by those at whose

Aug. 7, 1840.

the first No. of a monthly periodical with this title in And we are specially requested to insert a long the Editor, S. Hawley, to a statement made by Diffey Phelps, at the last meeting of the Gen-Assentation of Massachuse is, and published in aritan"-perhaps also in the minutes of that saied body. But we cannot comply with request, because we have not three or four colns to space for such a purpose; and besides, we ve great doubts of the fairness of Mr. Phelps' Ro--little as we know on the subject, it seems he must have fallen into mistakes, which hat late skill for their detection; and it will a enough for us to make the world acquainted the mis-statements of a brother, when they aranel upon him; as yet, we have only one It so happens that we know little of the " Union-

But what we do know, goes to justify the statements of Mr. Phelps. It appears from of the "Reformer," that they conon all seers differing from themselves, as " arroing a power as fearful," " taking views as conad and highted," wielding weapons to enforce "as cruel and relentless," as those of an Catholic church. In a word, they are aughly sectarian as the most bigoted of the they condema. The proof of this is clear as the heaven, from the principles announced by ves; and the only wonder is, that they do not name of speculative doctrine or duty, in this imstate, it is perfectly Utopian. And as to ing it by the measures proposed by the Unione and beneficent arrangements of Providence, by of Christians of different names are quietly atmg, and in their own way, to bring the world ar man-and they love each other the better andivision into distinct classes or denominations; they do more for Christ and the salvation of the d than they would do, if they were all amalgamated onsle denomination. Could the Unionists accomshall they aim at in respect to the external bonds he church, they could gain nothing unless they nge the fundamental principles of human Get the whole Christian world together der one hanner and one name today, and tomorrow as will be an explosion that will rend the body into and fragments. The project of the builders of ower of Babel was not more chimerical, nor more of defeat by the interposition of Heaven, than is t of the Unionists. We do not mean to say se "Church Reformers" have not a holier on than Numered and his company had, but that is ration; and the moment that should d the whole church of God bearing but one name one ensign, would find it either fallen asleep, or ed to its centre by yet unsubdued passions, that id suddenly break out and envelope the world in e mighty blaze. Christian union will increase in same ratio with Christian love, and in no other Christian love will increase only by the more est and abundant inculcation of evangelical truth,

We cannot enlarge more on this subject. But we he occasion to exhort our readers against sufferselves to be carried about by every wind of There is much "cunning craftiness" used se as in former days, to deceive the simple, nos thing, as it exists in the hearts of true discie and it exists there, just in proportion as they are rty, who would trample under foot every instituthat lies in the way of its own ascendancy, it lits chirms, and becomes as offensive a shibas any other ever invented by human inge-They never accomplish any thing but misby convicted of an immodesty, that Luther, Calknox, nor Christ or his Apostles ever exhibited.

heaven. This love is on the increase

year; and the union consequent on it is increas-

e power of that truth, which is destined al-

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER .- NO. I. Mr. Willis,-Did I not promise you some traver's untes? Here then I begin with Keene, N. H., which charming village I seemed to drop downely.-The valley of the Ashuelot, once undoubtedas New England. It puzzles one to imagine how after it, peril every thing for it; get it, only get it, for the reason or any reason, and I will take care it shall be very auxious to escape. The village is regulated because the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. Some of the most beautiful observable to the most learned with the best particular to the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. But they will be wiser before the elements melt with ferward to the wiser before the elements melt with ferward to the most learned with the best particular to the saints have found it. But they will take care it shall the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it the saints have found it the saints have found it. And for that reason God in the saints have found it. But the saints have found it. But the saints have found it the saints have found it. But the saints have found it the saints have found it. But the saints have found it the s ever gut in, or is to get out of it. And, indeed, if gland more prosperous. May they and all the

TROY, N. H. ACADEMY.

The deduction of the fluid divided, descending each side, and the flui a with great pleasure and profit by those at whose of morne, brilliantly white, and of morning times.

THE CHURCH REFORMER.

The first No. of a morbity periodical with this title in morning properties. It would be a more charming place both to look at and to look from, than is often found in this sperse, it would be a more charming place both to look at and to look from, than is often found in this sperse, and the work was in successful properties.

Some Christians are sorrowful because they do not receive a superfield to insert a long.

The church representation is usually found, adorn the circ. Thousands have found it so. Perhaps they could not have been cured in any other way. You must take care, disciple, about being over much sorrowful about your ill health.

Some Christians are sorrowful because they do not receive as much refire a survey excellent mediation. The objective of the whole community. The circ moves a very excellent mediation of the society had undertaken to build a hoose for the Lord. Fifteen handed dollars were subscribed among themselves for this purpose, and the work was in successful properties.

Some Christians are sorrowful because they do not receive a subscribed among themselves for this purpose, and the work was in successful properties. or any other country. B. like most other places, has suffered great reverses of late, but shows no marks of decay or of dulness to a stranger. It is a charming village and has some charming people in it, as a tired moral character. What did you notice there. Did and welcome traveller can testify.

by dead bodies, and had cast its reddened waters you very much or not? abroad over the very meadows which are now ver- Was Paul a sorrowful disciple? He did not sorentered it yesterday. And then its noble serrated wounds. If he had spent as much time as so

Wealth is the sun of the firmament to most men-the than the least of all saints," he did not expect much not comparable to them.

not like to be rich. He is so much in earnest that he a corner without finding somebody to sneer at him prays about the matter. People would stare at the We wish some of the sorrowful disciples might have offering of such a prayer now-a-days. Was the man the same thing. sane that offered it ?

do not reason much. Hear the reason. "Lest I be full and deny thee, and say who is the Lord." Hence he would not be rich. Now if tiches cause men to deny and disregard God—if they magnify temporal things so as to eclipse eternal—if they become a god in the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God. The beat the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then there was a first the place of the only living God, then the place of the only living God, then the place of the on

proof that this praying man was not insone. Alab bright and cheerful faces on all sides directly. And wanted more riches, and his wicked wife helped him embase his hands in innocent blood to obtain them, and they both perceived objectable. But wanted more more money—but averaged Christ to get it, and it cost and at this time there are not far from twenty who more money -heirayed Christ to get it, and it cost him his life. Annanias and Sapphira wanted wealth, and lied to the Holy Ghost about a sum of money, and they both perished. This looks as though there cewise; and the world is coming more and more was danger about riches. And it does not prove a man insune to think so. And it is as proper to pray for escape from this danger as any other.

3. The praying man agreed exactly to opinion with some of the ancient and best persons ever on earth, which insane men are not apt to do. Jesus Christ said, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter he must have had gold dust in his eyes, or dust of ay have confidence in them who will; we have in this generation against being rich. They are so sun-light instead of taper-light in eternity. This will never accomplish any thing but miste Reformer never calls himself so, and trol the storm of temptation, that they are not afined AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY. n, or body of men, assuming the title, stand of wealth. They acknowledge the vast increase of

ther from which quarter—one beautiful evening far between each other; while this world's wealth to hed of a vast lake, is one of the most charm- with it!" "Aye," says Satan, " strive for it, past

road descends on each side toward the river, love what they have already too much, as their un-

village and has some charming people in it, as a tired moral character. What did you notice there. Did to do it." you gain a very good opinion of yourself? Have you Installation.—On Wednesday, May 20, Rev. Mo-Once more upon the road, we passed rapidly the not blushed and been grieved at what you have seen? slate quarries at Guifford, Vt.—the pretty village of Nay; have you not even abhorred yourself? And Church and Society at the West Parish of Hawley, shate quarries at Guilford, Vi.—the pretty village of Greenfield with its excellent school; for young ladies now kept by Rev. Mr. Langstroth,—and the famous Deerfield Meadows, with the "old house" and the "Sugar Loaf Mountains," and the "Sugar Loaf Mountains," and the "Sugar Loaf Mountains," which once looked down on all these scenes of peril and of death. Every man who loves his country, and has a heart to praise the God of his sciunary ought to visit some of these relics of the olden time in order to feel the contrast, and to thank God who has made it. To ride unarmed and secure who has made it. To ride unarmed and secure just what you deserved in consequence of your moral through those fields where but little more than a cen- character, you would find yourself in very miserable tury ago an enemy lurked at every step-and to look | circumstances directly. Shame and everlasting conat the clear current and green banks of the little rivu- tempt would cover you. You do not deny this Had let, and remember that it had once been choaked up you not better care less about whether men notice

dant for the hundredth time since, -all this ought to row much for lack of property. There is not much make one glad and grateful as well as sad. But I sadness in the tale he tells of his "loss of all things," must stop, merely adding that the levely village of in Phil. 3: 7 8. We do not know that he had ill Northampton never looked more levely than when we health to be sorrowful for; but he had stripes and barrier of hills, which a Scotch gentleman remarked disciples, in sorrowing over what he thus suffered, he present much the same appearance as the Grampian would have had to abridge some very important lastop with the word poverty. He adds-" nor riches." forgot himself. People might slight him, if they would Neither give me riches! Really this is strange. but honor Christ. Besides, esteeming himself. " less than this. He "knew how to be abased." That bill, granting annually to a company, during 14 years, a subversion of 400,000 france (about \$80,000 (for

2. If riches are often dangerous, then there is more any worldly reasons were like him. We should see in 1836, about 2,350.

THE MORAL LAW.

God's law, deeply studied, gives us wonderful views of his glory. And we do not see the stern and awful judge there. We see the most glorious benevity of the studies of th God's law, deeply studied, gives us wonderful into the kingdom of God;" afficuling also, that "the But the range of vision is small here at least. We decentfulness of riches choke the word." We add, want the grasp of mind that perfect sanctification is heaven will give us; we want the vast views of God's some kind, if, in reading the history of the world, he great government which our actual existence in the has not perceived there was danger to men's spiritual unighty expanse of eternity only can afford, in order welfare from the possession of riches. For a good man to a full view of the goodness of God's holy law. Full to pray for safety against such a danger, is not so great views. These we can never have. We must be in-

new field of labor in the 64th year of his age. May he truly prove to his peaceful and harmonious flock that "the heary head is a crown of gold, if it be found in the way of rightenounces;" and "may the little one become a thousand."—Comm.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison mentioned at one of the late public meetings in Loudon, that he had recently received to the communion of the church under his care a man verging on sevently years of age, who was the second boy in Mr. Raikes' Sunday school at Gloucester. "Tho' seed lay buried long in dust," &c.

Summary of News.

From Coast of Sumatra .- Capt. Brigge, of brig bie elm which shaded President Edwards! and yonder, the grave of Brainerd!

A STRANGE PRAYER.

"Give me neither poverty." That will do. Most that do, and all that do not pray, will agree in their opposition to poverty. But the good man did not stop with the word poverty. He adds—"nor riches."

"Grow he did that do not pray, will agree in their one proposition to poverty. He adds—"nor riches."

"Grow he did that do not pray, will agree in their one provided have attention, that he sould have attention, that he stop with the word poverty. He adds—"nor riches."

"Grow he man do not have been able to ha great risk he would run; but he was headstrong, and Wealth is the sun of the firmament to most men—the vital air—the all in all. Millions are struggling, pant—attention. And he taught the strange doctrine of of the boat in the sunf, and the boat and pepper lost

ing, hoping, risking health, life, the soul's salvation even, for riches. All the things that are desired are not very consistent with much self-esteem. More But here is a man praying against them! He would was worth a great deal to a man who could not turn the establishment of a line of steamers between Belgour like to be rich. He is so much in earnest that he now finishing the railroad from Ostend to Cologne, on the Rhine, which will afford the most direct con-Further. Paul had not time to sit down and comthe gave a reason for his prayer. Insane men

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4. The gave a reason for his prayer. Insan do not reason much. Hear the reason. "Lest I be the contrast, and thus put himself into a complaining roads, which very soon will cover the whole king-

must have been sane that could give so good a reason our days, he might have been like one of them in the for his conduct.

2. If tiches are often dangerous, then there is more any worldly reasons were like him. We should reason that could give so good a reason our days, he might have been like one of them in the forthy of 8 or 10. In the popular vete, compared with the last election (in 1838.) there is a Whig gain of should 1,200; and compared with the Electoral vote some conduct.

are more or less indisposed, and three or four of the number much reduced by a slow typhus fever.

after he struck the water.

after he struck the water.

Loss of the Steumbout North Carolina,—The steumers Gov. Dudley and North Carolina, came into collision at sea at 1 o'clock, Saturday night, 60 miles south of Wilmington. They were going at for from the passes.

Proposed and the gainst such a danger, is monitoring the such a danger, is monitoring the such as the generation against being rich. They are so satisfied that they can guide the whirkward and control the sternof elementates to evil by it, and the vasa increase of perpletity and care, but then the accountation of power and honor and perhaps of pleasure carries the day.

And then, so much goal can be done by relowable shows the supplied of the same than a supplied to the same than the rate of 12 to 14 miles an hour, and saw each other far a mile before meeting. The sea was smooth, the sky clear, the captains had turned it, leaving the mates on watch. The Dudley struck the Carolina between the before meeting. In this city, 30th ult. Mrs. Abby, wife of Mr. Luther Parlutwent the below and the control of the carolina between the below and the control of the carolina between the below.

From descends on each side toward the river, overhung with trees that the traveller seems to plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he right from this ravine, and finds a narrow plateau, not of reach of the high floods, with a single house reach side, shaded in front by trees. The house on the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side, shaded in front by trees. The house on the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side, shaded in front by trees. The house on the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side in the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side toward the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side toward the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he reach side toward the plunging into some dark cavern. All at once he we will they have already too much, as their unchristian sorrow proclaims, any more would augment their worldly love. This may be the reason why it is denied them. They sorrow and sigh after what worlds in the least on the Sec ry gons, and two young men, one named Wood, and the other named Werrill, but of feach of the high floods, with a single house erect. After meet.

Do any disciples sorrow because they have so much love what they have already too much, as their unchristian sorrow proclaims, any more would augment their worldly love. This may be the reason why it is denied their worldly love. This may be the reason why it is denied to the Sec ry gons, and two young men, one named Wood, and the other named Wood, son of the sec will be a section of the sec of the company, and saw the first world on the Sec ry gons, and t

the state of each of the high floods, with a single house on the X it add is from by trees. The house on the X it add is of wood, painted white—that on the of the wird? That would be a strange sight. But all experience shows that too much of the world is find, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind, apparently just ready to be launched with its laind ready to be launched

lads who were arrest and the middle.

Accidents at Haverhill.—On Monday merning last, a young man, named Henry Morse, a carpenter, fell from the staging of a new block of stores, building in that town, into the cellar, a distance of twenty feet, and was very seriously injured, but is likely to do well. A lad, named Albert West, was seriously injured a few days since, by a kick from a young horse. He received the blow in his head, but we have not since learned his situation. One of the workmen at the railroad depot had two of his fingers cut off on Tuesday evening, by slipping on the rail, when the cars passed over his hand.—Harerhill Gazette.

In the Latin, Breek and research, may be obtained at 81.25 per week and washing, may be obtained at 81.25 per week and washing, may be obtained at 81.25 per week. Lectures of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be green during the Term. It is very desirable that race present of the Science, will be present at the commence of the Principal. The principal is the classes for the Term are then tormed, and cannot afterwards be made to D. W. Farran, E. Q. to the Principal.

Troy, N. H. Aug. T. JENKINS, JR. A. B. Principal.

Troy, N. H. Aug. T. JENKINS, JR. A. B. Principal.

Wednesday, August 26th, moise the direction of G. B. CLARK, A. B., ossisted by suitable apparatus, and an extensive Cabinet of Minerals.

Lectures of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be given in the field, the stage of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be given in the field, the stage of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be given in the field, the stage of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be given in the field, the stage of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be given in the field, the stage of Geology, and other the partments of Physical Science, will be given in the field of the properties of Geology, and other the partments of Physical Science, will be given in the field

The steamboat Corsican, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, was accidentally sunk near Memphis, having on board about \$300,000, belonging to a colony of Germans bound to Peoria. No lives lost. The steamboat Alton had reached the

Lunatics in N. J .- A Committee appointed to as certain the number and condition of lunatics and idiots in the State of N. J., have reported that the whole number of lunatics is 338, and the number of idiots,

carried into deep water and discharged, without be ing brought to the surface. It works equally well at a depth of two or fitty feet. One hundred ions of mud have been raised and carried off at a single op-

Shiriey, Aug. 5, 1840. II. BROWN, octobe.

MENDON ASSOCIATION - The Clergymen composing the

interment best week nor at the quantity, three or too true to 2.7, first quantity \$8, second quantity 550 a. 1 quantity \$4 a 2.5. —Eva purchasers only were at market, consequent were only effected at a how rate. most cutters—Science \$4, 23, 2, 3, 31, 35, 42, and 46. —Lois sold for 1.25, 1.33, 1.42, 1.55, 1.71, 1.92, \$2.

A lot of old at 4 and 4 1-2s, and a lot at 4 1-4 and a lot of Shoots at 4 5-5. At recal from 4 1-2 to 6.

MARRIAGES.

on.

tee, Mr. Lyman Hollingsworth, to Miss Mary W.,
ghter of Jerhonius Thuyer, Esq.

oh, by Rev. Win. Marchani, Capt. Cyrus Hall, to
Rogers—Mr. Win. Busset, to Miss Deborah N.

Lady's Closet Library:—The Marks, or Varieties and was and explained in manures. She possessed an active and expansive mond, which was well trained, and fitted impart the elements of knowledge to other mitals. Soon after the death of her mother she was led to seek her moth with the whole heart. At the age of stateen she made open profession of her attachment to Christ, and was permitted to along the transport of the groupe, she loved and expossed with her whole heart. At the age of stateen she made open profession of her attachment to Christ, and was permitted to along that profession and to give decise vertices of her relation to him, by a true and living faith. While she neglectly, she still aimed "to seek first the kingdom of God?" and extend that kingdom in the hearts of others was her highest joy. With her, religion was evidently made the great interest of the Under the health and partising influence she seemed to live habitually. From the circle of as-fullness in which she had moved for years, she was called in fill a more important station. One in which it was foully hoped that weeks, any my town of the most of friends were all to be blasted at annex. During the law words are made in the same of the most of friends were all to be blasted at annex. During the law were sill to be blasted at annex. During the law were sill to be blasted at annex. During the law were sill to be blasted at annex. During the law were sill to be blasted at annex by the law were developed, and with them mental absertation slightly marked. In this state of partial derangement there was a tendency at one time, as expressed by herself to take her own high but the state of the law which is dark and the very law of the average of the first of the little work is a naken asymptoty of dealers in arbent sparing. It is providence of the first of this little work is a naken asymptoty for "the reading of the first of this little work is a naken asymptoty for the reading contraction of the first of the law of the average and fire that any ot

HIE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 2, and continue eleven weeks. Turn-in English Studies, from \$5,50 to \$4,00. In the Latin, Greek and French Languages, 4,00. Board, locking lights and washing, may be obtained at Lectures of Geology, and other departments of Physical clerice, will be given during the Term.

Illustrated by suitable apparatus, and an extensive Unbinet of Minerals.

Practical Lessons in Surveying will be given in the field, to those who desire it.

A Teacher in Elecution has been engaged, who will meet the students twice a week for practical exercises.

The Academy Building is undergoing extensive remains, by which the school-rounds for the ensuing item will be calaxied and arranged on the most approved plan for the convenience and comfort of pupils.

EXPENSES.

Board, including wood, lights and washing.

ing to a colony of Germans bound to Peoria. Notives lost. The steamboat Alton had reached the place, and succeeded in drawing the sunken boat near the shore, so that it was probable the money would be recovered.

Storm in New York.—In the storm which passed over that city at noon on Monday, the lightning struck St. Paul's steeple, but without injury, it being conducted off by the rod. The ground was torn up in the yard as if it had been ploughed. The lightning struck also a sloop in Peck slip, and schoner Fairfield, at Pier No. 6, East river, and United States Cutter Rush, at anchor off the Battery, shattering the masts of each.

The storm was equally severe at Brooklyn. The dwelling of Mr. Lumbertson, in Sands street was struck with lightning; the chimney was thrown down, and the building much damaged. Providentially the occupants were not injured. A flag staff in York street, near Sands street, was shivered to pieces. We regret to add, that three children who were standing under a tree in Lave Lane, were much injured, one of them so much that it has since died.

for all to be in school on the first day of the term.

ALBERT J. BULLOWS, Sec'ry.

Charlestown, Aug. 7, 1840.

Swis. -* Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American

Institute of Instruction.

This Institute will hold its Annual Session for the present year, at Provinces, R. I. on Tuesday, Aug. 18th, to continue four succession days.

pectfully invited to attend the meetings, and take part in the debates. T. CUSHING, Jr., July 31. 3tis. Rec. Sec. Am. Inst. Instr. Second Edition of Kirk's Sermons, TWING DAY Published and for sade by IVES & DENNET,

114 Washington street.

Sermons on Different Subjects, delivered in England and
America. By Rev. Edward Norris Kirk, A. M., late Pastor
of the 4th Presbyterion Church, Albany, N. Y. With an Introduction. By Samuel Hauson Cov. D. D. 2d Edition, retised. I vol. 12mo, cloth, price 81.

Aug. 7.

THE SCHOOL BOY.

A GUIDE for Youth to Truth and Duty. By John S. C.

A Shoot, author of Muther and Child at Home, Path of
Pearc, etc. Embellished with a Proutsepiere on Steel.

The author has endeavored in this work, to guide his
readiers to such regions of thought as should stimulate the
mind and task its powers. It is not intended merely to afford entertainment for Children, but, by many thought and
expression, to elevate the intelligent and vigorous mind, and
form the character.

NSAY on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon, by the late J. F. Ostervydd, Professor of Divinity and Pas-or of the Church at Neudostatel, an Switzerland, translated from the French, and dilastrated with Notes, by Joseph Sul-life, A. M. Pirist American from last Lendton edition. Just received at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Wash-Aug. 7.

Shetland and the Shetlanders; OR, The Northern Circuit—by Catharine Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, Modern Society, A.c. &c dedicated to the Highland Society. Just received in CROCK ER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street. Aug. 7.

THE PARENTS' FRIEND.

BY Rev. J. Morrison, D. D., a mistud of don struction and discipline, with an introducti cost, B. D., elegantly bound in cloth. "The book deserves an extension."

JAY'S WORKS.

tyear.

1. Harriet let, 2 years let, 2 years

A N Address, delivered before the New York Marine' by persone Siciety, at the erection of a new flag of anoiversary of American Independence, July 4th, 1840. John Marsh, Cor. Secretary of the Am. Temp. Cuton. plotte, Price 10 cents. Just received and for sale by W PLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

Hon. Judge White's Address. DELIVERED at the Conservation of Harmons Grove, Sa-lem, June 14th, 1840. Pamphiet, 8vo. With a plan of the Conserver. For sale by IVES & DENNET, 14 Wishington street.

Mev. Robert Philip's Works.

Meworks of the Rev. William Malne, Mossionary to China, I volume, 12mo.

The Life and Times of Whitefield, Compiled from Original Documents, by Robert Philip, 12mo. cloth.
Ludy's Closet Library:—The Marys, or liesuity of Femule Holmess, I vol. 18mo. cloth extra.—The Marthas, or Varieties of Femule Prety, I vol. 18mo. cloth extra.

Devotional and Experimental Guiles. By Robert Philip, with an Introductors Essay, by Rev. Albert Barnes, 2 vols. 12mo., contaming Guide to the Perplevel—Do do. Devotional—Do do. Thoughtin—Do do Doubting—Do do Conscientions—Do do Redemption.

Young Man's Closet Library. By Rev. Robert Philip, with an Introductory Essay, by Rev. Albert Barnes, 1 vol. 12mo.
For sale by IVES & DENNET, 114 Washington st. a7.

ing, and no niety however deep and fervent, can avert the fatal result, when reason is dethrocoed. May the survivog partner and friends all feel consoled in view of that infinite wisdom which directed the event; and while they see in it that which is dark and distressing beyond interace, may they be assured that in the government of the best of beings, they be assured that in the government of the best of beings, on the continue to unifold his play, and to extend the interests of his wast universe. And may they listen to that voice which speaks solemnly, emphatically, "Be still, and know that I am [Communicated.]

INPORTANT FOR THE TEETH.

R. WINSLOW, 56 1.2 Hanover Street, has made and who employ him are agreeably disrappointed in fluid the complex him are agreeably disrappointed in fluid who employ him are agreeably disrappointed in flu

nid the teacher.

Poetry.

THE PILGRIM.

I'am not far from home, -therefore I : A hear the rising tempest moan,
My failing limbs have weary grown,
The flowers are shut, the streams are dried,
The arid sands spread drear and wide, The night-dews fall, the winds are high, How far from home, O Lord, am I ! I would not come with hoards of gold, With glittering gems, or cumbrous mould, Nor dim my eyes with gathered dust Of empty fame, or earthly trust, But hourly ask, as lone I roam, How far from home? how for from home Not far! Not far! The way is dark, Frail Hope hath quench'd her glow-worm spark The trees are dead, beneath whose shade My youth reclin'd, my childhood play'd, Red lightnings streak the troubled sky How far from home, my God, am l? Oh, find me in that home a place, Beneath the footstool of thy grace, Though sometimes 'mid the husks I fed, And turn'd me from the children's bread, Still bid thine angel-harps resound, "The dead doth live, the lost is found."

> And guide me through the latest snare, Methinks, e'en now, in bursting beams The radience from thy casement streams No more I shed the pilgrim's tear, I hear Thy voice, my home is near.

Reach forth thy hand, with pitying care

For the Boston Recorder. MY FRIEND. Mine be the friend who walks with God, And strives to please him here below; Whose life is governed by his word, Whose heart's a spring whence love doth flow Mine he the friend who envies not The wealth and honor of this earth; Who scorns the joys so dearly bought, And turns from noisy seenes of mirth Mine be the friend who feeds the poor, The sick restores, the naked clothes; Whose word is faithful, true and sure, Whose heart no guile nor falsehood knows. Be such, and only such my friend; His joys and sorrows let me share, A blest eternity to spend,
Which Christ for all such will prepare.
S. W.

Miscellany.

HOLLAND, Letter from the Rev. R. Baird, to the Editor of the Christian Intelilligence

Paris, June, 1840.

I have seen the extracts which you have I have seen the extracts which you have given from the Rev. Mr. Stephen's account of the organization and present state of the churches in Holland, especially in relation to the Government. This work I read when in that country last fall. It is, I have reason to believe, a very accurate statement in relation to the main subject which it treats. I fear, however, that it gives entirely too favorable a view of the state of religion in the Protestant churches in Holland. In each of the three visits

the humbling doctrines of the Cross. Political reasons, more than the love of the truth, have arranged them on the side of the Protestant faith.

This was the case in Holland from the days of the Reformation. The bulk of the political men who joined the Protestants did so from worldly and ambitious motives. Hence the reason why the men of that class were generally in favor of error, in all cases where controversy and difficulty occurred. For instance

ment than he has been at any other time since his ascension to the throne. This is owing to his fixed opposition to some changes which are required in the Constitution, by which the royal prerogatives would be somewhat diminished. His long adhered to, but now abandoned, design to marry a second time, and to take as his consort a Belgian Countess of the Catholic Church, gave great dissatisfaction to his Protestant subjects. He is, not only a man of irst turbed at midnight, by the discharge of cannon under their very windows, and then kept awake and fier windows, and then kept awake and fier yindignation which will devour the adversaries," implanted by our Maker in the human breast, in order to proclaim within us that there is a God who will judge the world in righteousness, who abhors sin and loves holiness, and who will exhibit to the creating of the processors in the processors in the processors in the human breast, in order to proclaim within us that there is a God who will judge the world in righteousness, who abhors sin and loves holiness, and who will exhibit to the creating the processors in the processor in the human breast, in order to proclaim within the streets? There are always some sick persons in every town or considerable village, and the rest of the night, by noise and froit in the streets? There are always some sick persons in every town or considerable village, and the rest of the night, by noise and froit in the streets? There are always some sick persons in every town or considerable village, and they in the human breast, in order to proclaim within the turnan breast, in order to proclaim within the turnan breast, in order to proclaim within the streets? It is a because the proclaim to the streets? There are always some sick persons in every town or considerable village, and they independ the treets of the night, by noise and froit in the streets? There are always some sick persons in the rest of the night, by noise and their time.

the streets? There are always some sick perval percogatives would be somewhat diminished. His long adhered to, but now abandoned, design to marry a second time, and to take as his consort a Belgian Countess of the Catholic Church, gave great dissatisfaction to his Protestant subjects. He is, not only a man of irreproachable moral character, but a constant attendant at church, at least on the Sabbath morning. The after part of the day wears but hitted of the appearance of holiness which belongs to the Sabbath I fear, at the Palace. It is greatly to the credit of the King, that his character is as good as it is. It is much for a prince. No sovereign in Enrope devotes himself more incessantly than he does to the toils of his office and station.

There are, to speak in round numbers, about 1600 or 1700 Protestant ministers in Holland, Professors and all. Take them as a body, the Protestant clergy of that country are as learned as any equal number of ministers of the Gospel in the world. They have all been trained in one or other of the three distinguished Universities of that kingdom. Their moral character is good—I speak of them en masse. They preach much, and are much engaged in catechetical and other parochial labors. But yet the overwhelming majority, there is reason to fear, are not me of evangelical faith or spirit. Their preaching is general, partaking of the nature of moral essays, rather than discriminating, pungent, applying the demands of the law to the conscience, or clear on the great doctrines connected with justification by faith—the articulus stantis, vel cadentiseclesiae—as faithful men, and able ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose labors are owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church. In this than any other circ. The content of the church is the protection and thoughters young men and others, are faithful men, and able ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose labors are owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church. In this than any other circ.

preached under fair disguises. One thing is certain, the mass of the Protestant preachers in that country, of all churches—Dutch Reformed, Walloon, Remonstrants, &c., do not preach about Christ as their fathers did. The disastrous times which followed the conquests of Holland by the French, the great and injurious influence which the State exercises upon the churches, and the relaxation of the to the holy ministry, have, with other causes combined to deteriorate the ministry of that country to a most sad degree. And yet whilst this is true of the ministry, I have reason to believe that there is far more piety, in proportion, among the people than among the pastors. It is really interesting to see on the Sabbath, such large congregations in every part of the kingdom. The habit of going to church has not greatly diminished in Holland, I should think; or if it did so during the French sway, it has revived sines the revised sines. think; or if it did so during the French sway, it has revived since

I think that Holland is very much in the I think that Holland is very much in the same state that England was when it pleased God to raise up Wesley and Whitfield, a century ago. Holland needs such men to arouse her sleeping churches, and commence a new era in her religious history. With what eagerness would such men be heard by the people, who now have to listen, in many places, to discourses, from Sabbath to Sabbath, which contain nothing for the soul. Will you not pray, my dear Sir, and will not your readirs pray, for the land of your fathers, that it may please God to raise up some great and good men to do the work of reforming in some degree, and still more of reviving the churches' Mr. Editor,—Allow me to say a few words in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Sawtell. He has degree, and still more of reviving the churches

But all is not dark in the picture of Holland. God is at this time reviving his work, not by noise, nor by tunult, so much as by the still small voice of his Spirit, operating on one heart here, and another there. Within the last ten years unquestionable progress has been made by the Truth, especially, but not wholly, among the laity. There are some excellent men of this class at Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht and other places. I was greatly pleased with Dr. Capedoze, a converted Israelite, who now resides at the Hague, and of whose conversion so interesting a memoir has been published, so I was with Dacosta, another convert from the same nation, who is a man of great learning, and in conjunction with excellent Mr. Koonen, conducts a Month-be Policiant ly Religious Journal at Amsterdam.

THE FOURTH OF JULY. However "strangers and foreigners" may regard the Declaration of July 4th, 1776, every true-hearted American will look upon it as an event, which marks one of the most memorable

he main subject which it treats. I fear, however, that it gives entirely too favorable a view of the state of religion in the Protestant charches in Holland. In each of the three visits which lave made to that country, I availed myself of every opportunity which presented itself, of inquiring of the intelligent and devoted Christians, both ministers and laymen, whose equaintance I made, what was the state of true evangelical religion in the kingdom in general, and the places where these persons resided in particular. And the conclusion to which I was uniformly led, by the answers to these inquiries was, that the Church of Holland has saidly fallen from her once noble and exalted state. In her palmiest days, she was the glory of Protestant Christendom. Now it was far otherwise.

The steps taken by the Government in 1816, not only to bring about some serious changes in the constitution of the Reformed Church—their of the Protestant communions in Holland, and by far the most numerous—and especially the altering terms of the subscription required in that church until that epoch, were produce now in the Synods of the Church, by appointing the Presidents and some other officers. This influence is far from being salutary. The time was when Holland has not only to bring about some serious changes in the current of the work of the subscription required in that church until that epoch, were produced to the form the work of the subscription required in that church until that epoch, were produced to the subscription required in that church until that epoch, were produced to more than the constitution of the Reformed Church—the chief of the Protestant communions in Holland, and by far the most numerous—and especially the altering terms of the subscription required in that church until that epoch, were produced to the constitution of the Reformed Church—the chief of the Protestant communions in Holland, and by far the most numerous—and especially the altering terms of the subscription required in that church until that epoch

countrymen, to devote the 4th of July to fast-ing and prayer, in behalf of those who will as certainly be slain before the sun goes down, as if they were to stand and breast the iron storm of the most murderous battle-field. H.

Mr. Editor,—Allow me to say a few words behalf of the Rev. Mr. Sawtell. He has been called home by the American Seaman's Friend Society, 'to collect funds in and about the city of New York, to relieve that Society the city of New York, to relieve that Society from present embarrassments; and, to obtain means for the erection of a chapel at Havre, to be held in perpetual trust for scamen.' The circular which he has sent to many of the pastors and churches in New England, briefly and candidly sets forth the importance of a scaman's chapel at Havre, and strongly recommends him and his chiest to the symmethics. man's chapel at Havre, and strongly recommends him and his object to the sympathies and contributions of our Christian community. Now I wish to inquire of you, Mr. Editor, and through you, of all who read the Recorder, why Mr. Sawtell may not be permitted to return to France this coming autumn, with funds sufficient to erect the chapel? His labors there are greatly needed. He is explaintly the year are greatly needed. He is evidently the man for that place, and that is the place for the man. for that place, and that is the place for the man. By remaining in this country and addressing churches and congregations in behalf of seamen, doubtless he would accomplish much good. But if that is his most appropriate and useful field of labor, why not let him occupy it as soon as possible? Is it needful to have him continue here definited. him continue here soliciting funds until next

user in the day with bonfires, ringing of bells and firing of cannon. Such advice, coming from such high authority, cannot but have had a prodigious influence at the time; and I am afraid it has done and will do more hurt, by perpetuating boisterous and demoralizing and bloody celebrations, than any thing which fell from the same lips, will ever do good. I speak strongly, because I feel strongly.

Why should the weary and the sick be distorded a profession to the throne. This is owing to his fixed opposition to some changes which are required in the Constitution, by which the roys al prerogatives would be somewhat diminished. His long adhered to, but now all the rest of the night, by noise and riot in the streets? There are always are always are always and the second of the subject of future punishment, without spontaneously asking:

I can never think on the subject of future punishment, without spontaneously asking:

Why should I disbelieve it? If it be true, that there is no punishment, without spontaneously asking:

Why should I disbelieve it? If it be true, that there is no punishment, without spontaneously asking:

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Why should I disbelieve it? If it be true, that there is no punishment, without spontaneously asking:

Why should I disbelieve it? If it be true, that there is no punishment of the wicked hereafter, there is hall be as much a participator of all the ponly should I disbelieve it? If it be t hatred of the other. Conscience can be stilled in respect to these fears, only by doing to her the most absolute violence, binding her in chains, boodwinking her, or administering opiates in large quantities. The latter is the usual method of keeping her quiet. But alas! it is only a dreamy feverish sleep that is procured. ins committed are followed by the fear of punishment, whether we will or not. This is the voice of God that speaks to the soul made in his image, but now degraded and defaced by sin. Conscience whispers that retribution will come. We may stop our ears—we may drown her voice with music or shouting—all these ex-periments are but temporary. When every arfice is wearied out, and every shout which overpowered the still small voice has ceased, then comes the tremendous whisper again. In our lonely recesses, in the dead of night, on the bed of sickness, in the hour of danger, of trial, of misfortune—conscience whispers with an ac-cent that penetrates the inmost recesses of the soul: "there is a God who judgeth the earth"—

God is angry with the wicked every day."

Where, O where is an asylum from this still
small voice, more terific than the seven thunders which shake the throne of heaven? Is it to be found in plunging deep into the pleasures of sense? But how can it be found there?— These are short, unsatisfying, often attended faithful men, and able ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose labors are owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church. In this seed by the Great Head of the Church. In this than any other city. There are many devoted that the private Christians in that city, also, in the private one walks of life. So there are at Amsterdam; and not a few at the Hague, Utrecht, &c.

I do not know that Arminanism, or Socinainsm is openly avowed by many preachers in Holland. And yet it is certain that there is much of German Neology there, and that is with satiety and disgust even in the very height

judge, is it acting a reasonable part, to shut our cars against it, and, in accordance with our wish-es, maintain that even the Bible itself establishes the doctrine of universal salvation, or at least, of ultimate universal restoration? The laws of exegesis remonstrate against this conclusion; and if they are not to be trusted what confidence can If they are not to be trusted what confidence can we place in any thing that we deduce from the Bible? It lies on the very face of the scriptures that heaven is no more affirmed to be endless than hell is. An interpretation which maks the latter temporary, must shake our faith in the permanency of the former. The whole matter stands or falls together.—Biblical Repository.

TRACTS AT FAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A letter received by Mr. WILLIAM H. ROPES, who during the past year visited this country, contained a statement, dated September 20, 1839, of the success of sales at the great Nishney Norgorod Fair. The individual who took the books from St. Petersburgh, sold on the way to the value of 26 roubles; at the fair 615, and returning 7, in all 648 roubles. He also bartered Tracts for palm-wood, thread, phosphorus, a watch, &c. &c. and disposed of considerable quantities on commission, to be paid for at the fair in 1840, if sold—all as a means of getting the publications into circulation in all directions throughout the country.

The young man who conducted the sales found a readier sale at retail than in former years, and that many, who had previously learned the value of the Tracts, held them in high estimation. One friend Tracts, held them in high estimation. One friend said that a gentleman in his village wished many thanks to be returned for the books sent last year, which he found very useful among his dependants, and recommended to other gentlemen; and desired that a larger supply might be sent the present year, which was done by batter for various articles.

A gentleman came and bought one of every kind of Tracts and books, saying he was very much pleased with those he had before seen.

Another gentleman inquired where all these books came from; saying they were very good books, and

came from; saying they were very good books, and wished to know who subscribed to support so good a

his teas, yet wished to exchange some for books to be carried into Siberia.

Another, who called frequently, expressed great approbation of the publications, because they prove everything from the Holy Scriptures, (which were his delight) and so kindly invite all to that fountain of

light and salvation.

A young gentleman, who saw the circular advertis-

A young gentleman, who saw the circular advertising the books, bought duplicate sets; the next day returned and bought 150 roubles' worth; and again the third time returned and bought 50 roubles' worth. This was an agent of a great (iron) foundery in Siberia.

The Jews in Prussia. Accounts from Berlin of the 21st June state that the affair of the Jews at Damaseus was near occasioning a general rising in the small town of Schwetz, in Prussia, against the Jews who inhabit it. One of the Hebrews, M. S.—, a rich merchant, had in his service a the Jews who inhabit it. One of the Hebrews, M. S.—, a rich merchant, had in his service a Christian groom, who left him in a clandestine manner; and not having heard any complaints in his house after his departure, very soon after it was reported that the Jew merchant had assassinated one of his servants, to mix his blood in the Passover cakes, in consequence of which the wines of the popuration as such to count the house of M. S.—, throwing stones at his windows, and calling the country of the lan, a town distant two leagues from Schwetz, where he went to procure another situation.

where he went to procure another situation.

Persecutions of Christians in China.

—M. Torette, the Lazarist missionary, (says the Quotidienne.) has written from Macao, dated Jan. 4, announcing that a new persecution had broken out in China. On the 15th September last, whilst the Christians of Koutehen were in the greatest tranquility, the house of the missionaries was surrounded by some Mandarins, and about a hundred soldiers. Messrs, Perboye, Baldus, and a Franciscan, who had just been performing mass, had barely time to escape before the house was pillaged, and burnt. On the following day, M. Perboye was discovered, put into chains, severely beaten because he would not denounce the retreat of another missionary, and thrown into prison. M. Rameaux, the Christian Bishop, immediately set out to the assistance of the victims of this per-, he returned to Kiang-Si, taking with him

SUBMIT TO GOD,- What occasions that mel-SCIMIT TO Gon.—'What occasions that melancholy look?' said I to one of my young favorites, one morning. He turned away his face, to hide a tear that was ready to start from his eye. His brother answered for him: Mother is very angry with him hecause he would not say his prayers last night; and he cried all day, because a sparrow died of which he was very fond.' The little mourner hastily turned round, and looked at me, exclaimed, I could not say thy will be done, because of my poor bird.' I took him by the hand, and pointing to his school-fellows, 'Mark this observation,' said I, ' from the young.' Mark this observation, said I, from the young est present, only six years old; for it explains the nature of prayer, of which perhaps some of you are ignorant. Many persons repeat words, who never prayed in their lives. My dear boy, I am very glad to find you were afraid to say to God what you could not say truly from your heart; but you may beg of him to give you sub-mission to his will?"

"REASON-REFUSED."-Such is the windng up of letters we frequently receive from Postmasters, informing us that our paper is not taken out of their respective offices. Now we do not blame a man for stopping his paper. If he does not wish for it he is foolish for continuing it. But we do complain of men who will take the paper from one to six months, and then refuse to take it from the office, leaving the printer to get the small size leaving the paper. and then refuse to take it from the office, leaving the printer to get the small pittance due him as he hest can—feeling assured, probably, that the trouble of hunting up so small a sum will deter him from trying to collect the demand. No honest man would be guilty of such an act of injustice, and no gentleman would disgrace himself by such meanness. And yet we frequently are subject to such annoyances from those who would probably resent a charge of meanness or dishonesty. It is true, individually, the amount is small, yet collectively it swells to a a sum which we do not feel able to lose. The evil of which we complain is one to which printers generally complain is one to which printers generally are subject, and it would not be a bad plan to are suspect, and it would not be a bad plan to publish the name of every person who thus balances his accounts by refusing to take his papers from the office.—Portland Transcript.

Nine hundred houses were burnt down at the village of Kidderpore in Calcutta on the 20th of February—the covering of the houses is of such material as affords no protection against the occurrence of annual conflagrations of this kind.

OBITUARY.

Died, July 21, in Holden, Mass, William W. Hartwell, ged 26 years. The decreased was a member of the Junior Jass, in Andover Theo. Seminary. He was born at Princes on, Mass. The last few years of his life were spent in the Nest, where he pursued academical and collegate studies de graduated at Marietta College, Ohio, in 1839. Last au unun, he became connected with the Theo. Seminary at Anterer. He studies and the proposed acceptance of the Prince Seminary of Anteres.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY.

FEMALE Department, to be connected with this Insti-tution, will be opened for the reception of pupils on e 20th of August next—the commencement of the Fall Term. It will be made the direction of the same Board of Trus-se and Principals as the Male Department. Most M. M. REEN, late Principal will for the properties of the late of the gold to take the most off whiten Charge of this department, be added by competence that gold this department, Young Ladies will expose this privileges of the Institu-ia, with regard to Latency, Apparatus, Lectures, &c.; and on the besself of instruction in the Nade Department in the guages and higher branches of Mathematics. A FEMALE Dep sent to 60; abou

By order of the Board.
N. WHITTLESEY, Sec'ry.

Plainfield, (Meriden.) N. H. July 3, 1840. 6w.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

TME Next Term of twelve weeks will commence Aug 12th, under the continued superintendence of Miss Yearox. Tution for the term \$6 for those over 14. Four dollars for those under that age. Board \$1,75 a week. To dollars for those under that age. Hoard \$1,75 a week. Tu tion and half the board to be paid at entrance. CHARLES KIMBALL, Sec'ry. Ipswich, July 10, 1849. 5w.

MOUNT BOWDOIN SCHOOL,

Dorchester, Mass.

Dorchester, Mass.

Wednesday, 3th of Sept. mext. There are two depart ments, Male and Female, in which all the Higher and Common English branches, Greek, Latin and Femel. Language are thoroughly and practically taught. Young Lodies will enjoy all the advantages of Female Seminary, and also the

Needlework, Painting and Drawing are taught.
Painting and Drawing are extra charge, 2.90
Dotchester, July 24, 1840. 6w. G. M. WILDER.

THE Second Summer Term of this Institution will com-mence on Westersday, July 29. Tuttion \$5,00 per quarter, to be paid in advance.
Board can be obtained on reasonable terms, and a few young men can be accommodated in the family of the In-structer.

RENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Petnetpal.
Rendford, July 24, 1-10.

English Bourding School, Chester, N. 11.

Talle Fall Term will commence July 30, and continue about 17 weeks.

Tenns.—Tunion \$4,00 pr. 12 weeks. Board, including wood, lights, washing and small repairs on clothes, \$4,750 per struction of N. F. Escheson, to whom letters may be addressed for further particulars, or reference may be made to Rev. J. Clement, Chester,—Dr. R. Anderson, Mr. Henry Homes, Mr. Beaj, Perkins, floston,—Hon. Wm. Jackson, Newton, July 17.

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BEING the 8th edition of "Eaten's Manual of Botany," much enlarged and improved by the addition of all the newly discovered and described plants in California, by Nut-talt, and those of the North Western Lakes by Houghton, Wright and others; also the Properties of plants from Lindley's Medical Flora. By Prof. Amos Eaton and John Wright, M. D., 625 pp., large wo.

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Day of Judgment, and rule.

3.7 This work aims to exhibit clearly one of the many sufficient arguments by which an important truth is proved, an it is hoped may be the means of resening from the dominio of destructive error some minds which works of more extensive research and greater power have failed to move, and pessaging many sools to expect a Day of Judgment and promaching many sools to expect a Day of Judgment and pro-

smaling many sools to expect a Day of Judgment and prepare for it.

Coxtrays.—Chap. L.—The subject state I. Men neglect to prepare for the Day of Judgment, because they do not readly expect it. The most prevalent form of error is, that this world is the only place of punishment; that there will be no Day of Judgment after death, and that the resurrection of the looks is impossible—Z. The Resurrection of Christ. He readly do not be resurrection of the bodies of the dead is not impossible—Z. The Resurrection of the today is impossible—Z. The Resurrection of the today as raised from the dead; in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the subject of the dead is not impossible to the dead in the dead in the dead is not impossible to the dead in the dead in the dead in the dead is not impossible to the dead in the dead in the dead in the dead in the dead is not impossible to the dead in the dead

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> the desired succe I have mention France last fall, I and another into S France. Those j enough for two or the present comm or three of the suc city, and to the emanate from it, fo ligion throughout t

A stranger, upon city—a city of nea tants,-is ready to

accomplish a pron

the boundless prof other days of the we gion here." And re there is but little. paratively, are shu less it be towards th to allow a holiday to sons employed. Th morning till night rumbling wagons, gences, carriages of the weather is fine, pleasure-seeking p boulevards and other gardens of the Tuile and the Champs Ely public resort. Ever ful and happy, and pose, think themsel Friend, of my acquai eeing in his pera this exhibition, and other amusements flock to the Champs beautiful Sabbath he did not see who had of any more re they were the happi the earth! So a supe alike of true religion things amongst this p think. Far differen one who knows the and of the unceasing after an earthly ha their grasp. "Who Ah, here it is, that th the most thorough ma the vanity of all ca sufficiency to satisfy mortal soul of man.

happy, I think that For here he finds ever is called pleasure. influence him? Here i and the portal of e open to all. Does he society, and the disp A thousand saloons it fashionable people, cultivated conversat are witnessed every the winter, and are mended stranger. Do earth can be compare ber and excellence of &c. Nothing in the the appetite of a co demand, is wanting he of happiness think tha company of her " who hell?" In no other cit so attractive, or her